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IRISH ACCEPTANCE OF BRITISH PACT NOW IN QUESTION

While Arthur Griffith Will Propose Ratification in Dail Eireann Next Week Majority Either Way May Be Small

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — Eamon de Valera has rejected the treaty, and Irish acceptance of the agreement recently arrived at, after long negotiations in London, hangs in the balance. The exuberance and rejoicing that followed signing the document have now been tempered by other considerations. As foreshowed in The Christian Science Monitor cables from London, a split has now developed in the ranks of Sinn Fein and has assumed proportions which are seriously disturbing the well wishers of Ireland.

The outcome is uncertain and the most that can be done at the moment is to survey the elements on each side of the chasm and wait upon the meeting of Dail Eireann next Wednesday. Within the Dail Cabinet in favor of honoring the signatures of the Irish delegation to the London conference are Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and R. C. Barton, the three plenipotentiaries.

On the other side are Mr. de Valera, armed with the prestige of "President of the Irish Republic," and supported by H. G. Burgess and Austin Stack. The seventh member is W. T. Cosgrove, chairman of the finance committee of the Dublin corporation. He voted on the side of moderation, and within the Cabinet, therefore, the London agreement was adopted.

Irish Republican Brotherhood

In the country Mr. de Valera has the support of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, a secret organization which has never fought in the forefront of things for the objects which it hopes to achieve, but has been ever ready to make use of any other organization such as the Fenian and Sinn Fein movements, stimulating them to action and to the use of arguments based on revolvers. The Irish Republican Brotherhood which has lost a former adherent of its policy in Michael Collins (a statesman grown overnight) is in control of most of the war matériel of Sinn Fein, and unless its secret and unknown leaders see the hopelessness of defying the opinion of the whole world and of imposing their views on the majority of the people of Southern Ireland, there may be a serious conflict between the sections of Sinn Fein, hitherto united in face of the common foe.

Mr. de Valera and the extremists are playing directly into the hands of Ulster, in the opinion of competent observers, and doing their best to justify the arguments usually made by Northeast Ireland against unity with the South. Certain well known figures will without doubt embrace an attitude hostile to the adoption of the agreement. They include many women of the type of Countess Markievicz and Mrs. McSweeney, with men like Mr. Mulcahy, the "director of military intelligence" of the Irish Republican Army, and Mr. McKeown, another popular figure.

Support in America

What is looked upon as the most disturbing factor in the situation is the unanimity with which Irish organizations in the United States are uniting in condemnation of the agreement just concluded, as shown in quotations from the American press published here. Mr. de Valera is likely to get money from them, it is thought, and with the advantage of his titular position and facilities for propaganda in Ireland he has a strong pull.

Yesterday Mr. de Valera issued a statement announcing that the terms of the London agreement were in violent conflict with the wishes of the majority of the Irish nation, and he could not recommend acceptance either to the Dail or to the country. The Ministers of Defense and of Home Affairs supported him.

In stating that there was a definite constitutional way of settling their political difficulties, he gave encouragement to those who fear another outbreak of violence. On the other hand, if the president meant a general election or a referendum regarding the agreement, instead of leaving the matter to the Dail, this would be deplored because it might open the way to an undesirable situation.

Arthur Griffith, who will propose ratification of the agreement in the Dail on Wednesday, has not been slow to state his position. "I have signed a treaty of peace between Ireland and Great Britain," he states. "I believe the treaty will lay the foundation of peace and friendship between the two nations. What I have signed, I shall stand by in the belief that an end of the conflict of centuries is at an end." Michael Collins is supposed to have associated himself with this statement.

The forces against the extremists are headed by Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins. In the country they are thought to have a majority of public opinion behind them as they certainly have outside of Ireland. It is a question whether the large, rather inarticulate mass can prevail against the smaller but more ruthless party composed of republican gunmen. It is a sharp cleavage in which Irish organized Labor has still to show its hand.

Narrow Majority Expected

Unless Mr. de Valera forces the matter before the electorate at large, thus giving intimidation its opportunity, the real issue will be fought out not within the Cabinet but in the meeting of the Dail. This body numbers approximately 120 members, chiefly those who have taken a prominent part in the Irish republican army, and elected when commissions in the Irish republican army were only a claim to social standing throughout Southern Ireland.

How they will divide on Wednesday when the terms of the agreement are put to the vote is unknown to those outside, but it is expected that the majority will be a narrow one either way. The younger element, to whom the path of peace is humdrum as compared with the sentimental glamour attached to fugitives on the run, may approve Mr. de Valera, but the men with a greater sense of responsibility may signify approval of the agreement.

For the moment the Sinn Fein split has dwarfed in interest the attitude of Ulster toward the terms of the agreement. Sir James Craig, accompanied by the Marquess of Londonderry, Sir Ernest Clarke, a financial authority, and Colonel Spender, secretary of the Ulster Cabinet, arrived in London today. Sir James Craig met the Prime Minister and it is understood they discussed certain financial implications of the agreement.

As Capt. C. C. Craig, leader of the Ulster Party in the House of Commons, informed The Christian Science Monitor's representative, Ulster regards the terms of the agreement not as a satisfactory solution so far as Northeast Ireland is concerned, but when carefully examined, as an underhand blow aimed at the North by the government, which has declared times without number that Ulster should never be coerced.

Nevertheless, cables continue to pour into Downing Street congratulating Mr. Lloyd George upon the Irish settlement. A. J. Balfour, William M. Hughes, General Smuts and W. F. Massey have cabled, as well as several branches of the Irish Self-Determination League in the United States.

Colonel Harvey's Praise

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The American Ambassador has sent the following congratulatory message to Mr. Lloyd George on the accomplishment of the Irish peace treaty: "My hearty congratulations. Yours is indeed a triumph of genius and patience, such as the world has seldom, if ever, beheld. How much it may mean to both our countries and to all mankind."

The Premier replied in part: "I trust this settlement will remove forever an old misunderstanding which has hampered all the great human causes which your people and ours have so closely at heart."

Irish Settlement Welcome

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The Irish agreement is the biggest triumph that any Prime Minister has achieved in that department of state affairs for a century, according to Sir Harry Brittain, vice-president of the British section of the Pilgrims, in an interesting interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Moreover, it bears all the marks of stability for it represents a compromise in which every viewpoint received the consideration consistent with the importance of each, in Sir Harry's opinion, and its effect on public opinion in the United States with regard to England cannot be underestimated, setting a seal upon the work of the Washington Conference and making the problems to be met there easier of solution.

The Premier will not go to Washington. His presence at Westminster when Parliament is convened next Wednesday is almost imperative, he said. The House of Commons would not like to be deprived of the pleasure of hearing the Premier introduce the agreement that his patience and skillful powers have done so much to bring about and the House is very sensitive on these matters.

Australian Congratulations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Friday)— The Commonwealth Senate has passed a resolution conveying to Mr. Lloyd George its gratitude for his crowning act of statesmanship in reconciling the interests of the Irish people with those of the other communities of the Empire and so ending the long, bitter estrangement.

EGYPTIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Friday)—The political situation here is now at its worst. The cabinet handed in its resignation, together with a report of its negotiations with the Sultan, last night. Leading Egyptians outside the cabinet have issued a strong appeal to Egyptians to refuse to accept ministrial office and thus compel Britain either to change her policy or to assume responsibility for the government.

SCOPE OF FUEL DIVISION OUTLINED

Functions Not Fully Known in Past, Says Department of Commerce — Interested Both in Coal and By-Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —In a detailed statement of the principal functions of the Fuel Division issued yesterday by the Department of Commerce, it is pointed out that this division, established last September to serve the coal and petroleum industries of the United States, has not been functioning so extensively as it was hoped because of misunderstanding about the scope of its activities.

The Fuel Division is interested in anthracite and bituminous coal and in all of their by-products, particularly in matters relating to export trade. As outlined in the statement, the services which the Fuel Division and the Department of Commerce as a whole can render the two industries, whose interests are served by this division are many and varied, and are, in general, to promote export trade in every way possible keeping the coal and oil industries of this country in close touch with foreign markets and possibilities by noting the extent of the activities of foreign competing organizations and the current changes and the changes in foreign countries, and especially to advise foreign buyers of the advantages of purchasing their coal and petroleum from American firms.

In other words, the Department of Commerce, through the Fuel Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, wishes to act as a medium of communication and trade between foreign buyers and American exporters and sales agents, and to further the interests of the industries by serving as a clearing house for collecting and making available to them all useful foreign information, both by publication and correspondence.

The Fuel Division further acts as a consulting organization for the commercial branches of the petroleum industry and has a dual function in its services to the coal industry, serving, in conjunction with the Bureau of Mines, as a consultant on both commercial and technical questions.

Besides collecting information from governmental agents and trade commissioners stationed throughout the world, the Fuel Division offers the following services to American coal and petroleum interests: Cooperation with various commercial and technical organizations and contact with both rail and water carriers, confidential information of particular significance to exporters, which may be obtained by all bona fide American firms on the index list; special information from foreign countries upon request of firms or individuals, compilation of foreign trade lists for American coal and petroleum companies that desire to export but have no representatives abroad, settlement of trade disputes through the good offices of government representatives abroad; expert advice on questions of shipping, rates and the general matter of oversea transportation important to export trade.

The slogan of the Fuel Division, it is declared, is "Service, specifically to industries which it represents—service worth while and without meddling or interference."

GERMAN GENERALS IN TREASON TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—General von Ludendorff and other generals gave evidence this morning at the Leipsic Supreme Court in the trial for high treason of the former police president, Mr. von Jagow, and other leaders in the short-lived revolutionary movement engineered by Dr. Kapp.

General von Ludendorff, on whose civilian clothes figured the Iron Cross of the first class, gave evidence in a quiet tone and insisted that he had not taken the slightest part in the movement. He admitted having been to the German Chancellery while Dr. Kapp was in control, but said he had merely gone there to see what was happening. "As a matter of fact, I have never seen a muddle to equal that which there prevailed," he added. It is expected the trial, in which very little interest is now being taken by the German public, will last the whole of next week.

GEN. ARMANDO DIAZ VISITS RHODE ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Thousands of Italian citizens were in the crowd which greeted Gen. Armando Diaz, Italian war leader, upon his arrival in this city from Boston yesterday morning. General Diaz spent about five hours in the city and in that time received honorary degrees from Brown University and Providence College, several gifts and unveiled a bust of Dante which was given to Brown University by Rhode Island Italians.

Gov. Emery J. San Souci and state officials received the distinguished guest at the State House and Mayor Joseph H. Gainer and city officials at City Hall.

DECREE ENTERED IN SCIENCE CASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Judge Crosby of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, following the action of the Full Bench of the Court in denying petitions for a re-hearing filed by counsel for John V. Dittemore and Edwin A. Krauthoff, yesterday entered final decrees sustaining the demurrer in the case of Daisy L. Krauthoff et al. v. the Attorney-General et al. and dismissing the bill, in the case of the Attorney-General v. Eustace sustaining the defendants' demurrer and dismissing the bill, and in the case of Herbert W. Eustace et al. v. Adam H. Dickey et al. entered an interlocutory decree, a copy of which reads as follows:

"This cause came on to be further heard at this sitting after rescript from the Full Court and was argued by counsel; and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it is ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED:

"1. That the suggestion of the Attorney-General as to want of jurisdiction be and the same is hereby denied.

"2. That the defendants' exceptions to the Master's Report so far as they relate to rulings that the defendant directors had no power to remove a trustee under the deed of January 25, 1898, and that the removal of Mr. Rowlands was ineffectual be and the same are hereby sustained.

"3. That otherwise the Master's report, except the paragraphs thereof relating to the Dittemore-Knott controversy, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

"4. That the appeal of Daisy L. Krauthoff and Edwin A. Krauthoff from the order denying their petition for leave to become parties to the suit be and the same is hereby dismissed.

"5. That the appeal of Daisy L. Krauthoff and Edwin A. Krauthoff from the decree denying their petition for leave to file exceptions, motion to recommit and motion to postpone, be and the same is hereby dismissed.

"6. That the temporary injunction heretofore issued be and the same is hereby dissolved.

"By the Court."

The final decree was therefore entered dismissing the bill.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS FIGHT LYNCHING BILL

In the Opinion of Opponents of the Measure Before Congress It Is a Violation of States Rights and Sovereignty Theory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Southern members of Congress are uniting to fight the Dyer anti-lynching bill giving federal courts supreme jurisdiction in lynching outrages, which will be taken up in the House early next week out of the regular order of business.

Despite warnings from southern Democrats that such legislation by Congress would do the Republican Party harm, the Rules Committee voted yesterday to give the measure a privileged status, allowing 10 hours' general debate. One Republican, Porter H. Dale, Representative from Vermont, voted with the Democrats against reporting it.

The measure goes to the House with the approval of President Harding and Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General. Some of its opponents assert that the protest aroused in the south against the President's recent address in Atlanta on the Negro question will be mild compared to the criticism which the pending legislation would raise if allowed to be enacted.

They regard it as unconstitutional in that it contemplates the superseding of state powers by federal powers. It is so drastic, in fact, that some of its northern supporters believe it will have to be amended materially before it can get through the House, if it is allowed to go through at all. For instance, it imposes a fine of $10,000 on the county in which a lynching occurs. It also directs that state, county or municipal officers who fail to make all reasonable efforts to protect prisoners in their custody shall be tried in federal district courts on charges of felony.

Even if the bill is forced through the House by sheer strength of votes, it undoubtedly will be sidetracked in the Senate, certainly in its present form. There the freedom of debate is unrestricted and southern Democrats and not a few westerners would fight it to the last ditch.

In drafting the bill, which is sponsored by Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, who hails from a state where lynching is not unknown, the Judiciary Committee sought to go to the root of the evil in undertaking to suppress mob law. One of the chief difficulties in combating mob law is the failure of state courts, in most cases, to administer punishment to members of the lynching party. By taking these cases out of the jurisdiction of the state courts and turning them over to the federal judges, the committee believes the cause of complaint will be largely removed.

In the opinion of opponents of the bill it is a clear violation of states' rights and sovereignty.

PARAGUAY DIVIDED BY RIVAL FACTIONS

Overthrow of Gondra Régime Is Traced to Discord Within the Ranks of the Liberal Radical Party and Political Leaders

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Lack of sportsmanship in party politics has once more given rise to a revolution in Paraguay and checked the progress of the country after 10 years of peace had led the other countries of South America to believe that Paraguay was through with revolutions and content at last to decide political differences with the ballot instead of the rifle.

The coup d'état, backed by the army, navy, and police, which forced Manuel Gondra to resign the presidency in favor of the Vice-President, Dr. Felix Paiva, was directed by Senator Eduardo Schaerer, former President of the Republic, and emanated from an old rivalry existing between two tendencies in the Liberal Radical Party to which all those who took part in the conflict belong. There was no fighting and no anti-government party. One group of the President's party did not agree with some of his policies, so they put the country back on the list of unstable revolution-ridden republics, in order that they might get control of the government.

The difference in the Liberal Radical Party is a difference between the old traditional tendencies of the party, both in policy and administration, and the reform tendencies of the university element and young men of the party, who are anxious to have the party lead the way in the economical and institutional progress of the country.

Senator Schaerer and the Paraguayan Minister in Rio de Janeiro, Modesto Guggiari, are the leaders of the old tendencies. The split has existed for several years, but became more pronounced during the presidency following the last term of Senator Shaerer. Senator Schaerer's successor, Dr. Franco, was succeeded by Dr. Montero, and the rift in the party became so pronounced under the presidency of Mr. Gondra that at the last election for provincial legislatures, the two sections of the party went to the polls with two distinct tickets, just as though they comprised two distinct parties.

Both sections of the party appear to be striving to accomplish the same results by somewhat different measures, and it is rather puzzling that either side should have thought a revolution necessary merely for the sake of changing administrative policies. The revolution was a bloodless one, only because when President Gondra was advised of the military measures that had been taken by his opponents, he signed the resignation which had been prepared for him, rather than attempt to retain by force the office to which he had been elected almost unanimously at the last election.

This is the second time that Mr. Gondra has been forced to resign from the presidency after having been almost unanimously elected on both occasions following his selection as an alliance candidate of several parties in order to end a political deadlock.

The newspapers of South America express the belief that the government will be quickly reorganized under Dr. Paiva, whose friends say he can reconcile the two factions of the party.

RAIL RULES REVISED

CHICAGO, Illinois — Revised rules governing working conditions of railway maintenance of way workmen will be promulgated December 14, to become effective December 16, it was announced by the United States Railroad Labor Board yesterday.

FOUR-POWER CONCORDAT DEALING WITH ISLANDS OF PACIFIC WILL TERMINATE JAPAN'S ALLIANCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

New Agreement, Which Through Wish of United States and Britain Includes France, Is a Short Document, Not of a Secret Character, and Will Be Submitted to Senate for Acceptance After Having Been Signed

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"A real determining point in the history of the world has been reached."—Sir Donald Maclean.

"We agree that our ultimate goal is the substitution of law for war in the settlement of international differences."—National Council for the Limitation of Armament.

"We cannot stand where we are; the question is, How far forward shall we go."—J. R. Clynes, British Labor leader.

"We are convinced that it is possible to settle international difficulties without warfare."—Kate Maricom, delegate of the International Federation of Working Women.

By a special correspondent

There will be a public session of the Conference this morning to discuss the Far Eastern question, the Japanese having received the necessary instructions from Tokyo and all the other powers being ready. The determination of Mr. Hughes that there should be no unnecessary delay has been largely responsible for the decision.

The new treaty or agreement, or whatever it may be called, is a short document which, when signed, will be submitted to the Senate and the various legislative bodies concerned for discussion and acceptance. It will not be secret in any way. It does not deal with the mainland, but with the various island possessions in the Pacific, all of which were allotted to their present holders. It does terminate, the word is terminate and nothing less definite, the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. There will be no notice of denunciation, in accordance with the terms of that document, but an immediate termination of it. Arrangements are also made for the future conduct of the relations of the four powers.

It had been the wish of Japan that it should be a three and not a four-power agreement, but both Great Britain and the United States were firm in their insistence on the inclusion of France. The reasons for this will be easily grasped by those who understand the interlacing of world politics.

The Yap controversy will be, if it has not already been, settled separately. The differences between Japan and the United States have been filed down until they have virtually disappeared.

Japan Feeling Its Way

Delegates Uncertain of Their Ground Cause of Delay

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WASHINGTON, Friday Night—Sunday next will complete the first month of the sittings of the Conference. It will also bring the Conference through the most difficult, perhaps, of its sessions. By the end of the year the discussion of the great questions will most probably have been wound up. If another ten days are allowed for the clearing up of the remaining details it will have completed its labors within two months. If this estimate is correct the delegates will be able to claim that in point of time they have made a remarkable record. As to the record itself it is too early to speak, but the labors of the last few days have at least improved the chances of a real and a popular success.

At present, the incident which is most interesting to the world is the four power arrangement between France, Great Britain, Japan and the United States. In a way the inclusion of France is an anomaly. France is not a great Pacific power in the sense in which Great Britain, Japan and the United States are. But France was the principal ally both of Great Britain and the United States in the late war and those powers are particularly anxious to keep France with them in the great political outcomes of that war.

That the question of the limitation of arms will be discussed on the lines laid down by Mr. Hughes there is no reasonable doubt. Japan has argued the various points very keenly and has striven for a different basis. The Japanese deny strongly, however, that there has been any bargaining on their part, and from their point of view, which is an Oriental point of view, there is no doubt an element of truth in this. The Oriental does not go direct to the point as the Westerner does. He jumps from point to point, and has a way of keeping twenty questions open at the same time. Thus he may persuade himself he is not bargaining when he is really doing precisely what a Westerner means by bargaining. At the same time, the absence of Mr. Shidehara from the Conference has been a considerable handicap to the Japanese, for Mr. Shidehara is the only one of their delegates who can talk English fluently and in consequence think from a Western point of view.

This really accounts for much of the protracted delay which has been caused by the recurrence of Japanese references to Tokyo. It has not been so much that the Japanese were uncertain of their instructions as that they were uncertain of their ground. The delegates were fearful of coming to conclusions on premises and details which might bear in the West a different construction to that placed on them in the East, and there has, in consequence, been a certain exchange of explanations with a view to getting clear as to the inner meaning of the English phrasing. What, as an outcome of all this, the Japanese profess to be driving at in Shantung is a recovery, which would be perfectly legitimate, of the money they have sunk in development. It is quite true that no person asked them to undertake these developments, but if they have undertaken them China would be no loser by making good the amounts sunk. If the claim for half values of the Chinese railways and mines in the territory is really the Japanese way of stating a claim which is to be ultimately modified by the appointment of a commission to settle the sum in dispute, the claim on the railways and mines may be dismissed as an indirect and clumsy approach to another issue. But if it should prove that instead of a cash payment Japan is pressing a claim for an economic hold on the mines and railways, the situation would revert to its original condition of a political and financial holdup. In these circumstances it is best, perhaps, to accept Mr. Asquith's advice and to wait and see. The more so as it will not be necessary to wait very long.

Concordat Formulated

International Agreement Framed as Basis of Peace in Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A mood of the most hopeful expectancy pervaded the atmosphere of the Conference last night and after the State Department had announced a plenary session for this morning, the impression was universal that it was only a mattter of hours till there is given to the world an announcement of the international agreement framed as the basis for maintenance of the peace in the Pacific and Far Eastern regions.

While the principal officials concerned with the framing of the Pacific compact maintain the closest silence as to its terms, there is no longer any doubt that a quadruple agreement has been formulated and that the assent of the four powers concerned, the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France, is as good as secured.

Only merest hints of what the pact contains have leaked out and there would have been no leakage at all had it not been necessary to communicate the proposals to the various governments.

Not Alliance, But Concordat

From out of the mass of conjectures of the past few days it is now possible to form some definite and approxi-

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mately accurate idea of the quadruple concordat.

It may be laid down definitely that it does not take the form of a quadruple alliance in the usual sense of that term; that none of the powers undertake to defend the interests of the other powers; in other words, that it is in no sense a defensive and offensive alliance of the type which would come under the ban of "entangling alliances," which are anathema to certain powerful elements in the United States.

What it does do is to set down certain lines of conduct by the four powers in the Pacific whereby they undertake to abstain from encroaching on the territorial rights of the other members as accepted at the time the agreement came into effect; furthermore, it will in all probability provide that the four powers pledge that any one of them that deems itself the subject of aggression shall submit its case to the other parties before appealing to the arbitrament of war; this is what has given rise to the talk of a "cooling off period" treaty, and it is really the framing of a basis for arbitration of differences. That such an agrement would, ipso facto, lead to the ending of the special Anglo-Japanese alliance is a foregone conclusion.

It is clearly indicated that this political undertaking will be a separate instrument from any other agreements reached in the Conference. It will stand clear and distinct from the naval ratio question, which is believed to be also on the eve of settlement. There is nothing in the compact, so far as can be ascertained, which would prevent its submission to the United States Senate, or in any way endanger its acceptance. The United States has been most careful to avoid engaging itself in any way to guarantee the status quo in the Pacific, or of using force to preserve it.

Status Quo Not Fixed

The great point of difference from the Versailles Treaty is that, whereas that instrument provided for aggressive action by the powers in the event of violation of the rules of international conduct which they had laid down, the Pacific agreement will merely lay down the rules. Should Japan, in the future, for instance, violate her promise as regards China, the United States, under the proposed pact, would not be under any obligation to interfere. The way is left clear for this nation to take action alone or with the other nations, or to abstain from action, as it sees fit at the time of the violation.

There is every reason to believe that this insistence on the part of the United States that the pending agreement must steer entirely clear of any international guarantee of the territorial status quo proved one of the big difficulties in securing the consent of some of the other powers.

Japan, it has been indicated, would have liked nothing so much as a guarantee from the United States, Great Britain and France for continued possession of what she has already secured, pending the day when a reconstructed Russia and a renovated China might think there were old scores to settle. Such guarantee cannot be written into any instrument to which the American delegation is a party nor can it pass the gantlet of the United States Senate.

Impetus to Conference

With the announcement of the terms of the concordat and its acceptance by the various governments, the work of the Conference will receive a great impetus. It will be the prologue to bringing other discussions to a conclusion. The other questions divide into three main groups, first, the framing of a policy for China; second, the making of the 5-5-3 ratio a fait accompli, and third, some sort of understanding with regard to naval bases in Pacific waters.

The view of the Conference leaders is that immense progress has been made on the question of China; particular importance is attached to the adoption of the formula regulating treaty making with regard to China in the future.

Baron Admiral Kato, the head of the Japanese delegation, insisted again last night that the naval ratio question should be treated as a distinct problem from the political understanding about to be announced; he also added that it would not be mixed up with the question of naval bases and fortresses in the Pacific; it is possible, however, that this last question, which has not yet gone beyond the stage of discussion, will take the form of an appendix to the naval ratio agreement.

As things are shaping up now there is every indication that the main portion of the work will be disposed of by Christmas Eve; this does not mean, of course, that several weeks of the new year will not be needed to work out the details of the general understanding arrived at; however, the probability is that those of the delegates who remain here over Christmas will be on their way shortly thereafter.

Baron Kato said yesterday that he hoped to be in Japan for the opening of Parliament late in January; in other words he thinks it necessary that he should be there to give Parliament an account of his stewardship and defend his policies in Washington before the government opposition in that body has an opportunity to launch a campaign. It means that he expects to have the main work concluded before the new year or in any case before it is many days old.

New Ratio Too Large

Mr. Tagawa Says Liberals of China and Japan Must Unite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Describing the reaction of the Japanese Liberalists to the accomplishments of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, Mr. D. Tagawa, one of the anti-militarist leaders of the Japanese Parliament, who was sent over to this country by the Liberal Party to watch the Conference proceedings, declared on Friday that there must be an alliance between the Liberals of China and the Liberals of Japan to offset the apparent understanding between the militarists of the two countries. Mr. Tagawa spoke at a meeting of the International Reform Bureau, declaring in favor of even further reduction of armaments than the scheme outlined at the opening of the Conference and of the Root program for dealing with China.

In the question of Shantung, Mr. Tagawa asserted his belief that the great majority in Japan desired the unconditional return of the former German rights to China. The domestic problems of China must be worked out by her own people, he said. "China can be saved only by the Chinese. For many years I have feared for the safety and independence of that great nation. If in the development of a strong and free China, my country is presenting any obstacles, I will be the first to oppose such injustice. But I repeat: the saviours of China must be the Chinese.

"More than in the Far East, in America, and England the government is controlled by the people. To a similar goal the Chinese people must find a way. The Liberals and Progressives must rise to the top. The Liberals of China and the Liberals of Japan must join hands. Between the militarists of the two countries there seems to exist some sort of understanding. There ought to be a similar bond between those who believe in democracy."

In setting forth his stand for drastic limitation of armament, Mr. Tagawa said:

"Speaking as an independent parliamentarian, I desire to describe the 5-5-3 armament ratio as an impartial plan. I give it my full assent. I cannot, however, help feeling that the 500,000 tons for America, the 500,000 tons for England and 300,000 tons for Japan leave too heavy burden upon the people of our three countries. The reduction is inadequate. The armament taxes will still prove too great a weight. I had hoped that Mr. Hughes would suggest an even more drastic cut. In this feeling I am not alone. Others who believe in armament limitation must share the same hope. We, therefore, who hold to the faith of 'The less armaments the less war' must energize ourselves for an untiring campaign looking to greater reductions in the near future. Please join with us in such activities.

"Secondly, I wish today to record my impressions of Mr. Briand's elaborate address. I sat and listened with profound interest. Full well I recognized the able oratory of that hour. But in the contents of that oration I found much to give me disappointment. I came to this Conference with a deep admiration for France. More than any other nation she has been torn and mangled by the barbarities of war. Her wonderful people laid their all on the altar to save their nation and the world from the menace of unbridled force. I had hoped to find the leaders of this versatile nation showing the same capacity in making peace as they had shown in making war.

"But Mr. Briand's address differed from my hope. It seemed to me, instead, to indicate that in France there still survives the old idea of reliance on force instead of friendship. "If France today could only indicate that for defense against the German or any other menace she places her confidence in peaceful means, there is no country so lacking in chivalry as to fail to rally for her defense in case of unjust attack. Even I, a non-military civilian, would rush to the rescue. With me a large group of Japanese young men would go to such a battle for freedom, humanity and justice. In America, too, yes, in all the world, exists to the full such a spirit. Why did not Mr. Briand see this?"

UNIVERSITY IS TO WELCOME LIBERALS

MADISON, Wisconsin—The University of Wisconsin will open its doors to speakers with liberal ideas fully as readily as to speakers with a more conservative attitude if they are not propagandists and are not attempting to keep its student body "in a sort of intellectual cotton batting," E. A. Birge, president, advised the regents this week. He was replying to recent criticism of his policy in refusing to allow certain speakers the use of the university buildings.

"The university students are to be trained to face the problems of the day, as they will meet them in after life," Mr. Birge said. "I am sure that no one who knows of the lecturers I have approved is likely to accuse me of gross timidity in the matter of allowing men of all beliefs to speak before them.

"But there is a certain decent avoidance of the extreme types of propagandists which, I believe, parents expect of me, and this I have tried to secure alike in religion, scientific and social fields."

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT GROWERS' GROUPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Improved conditions of packing and shipping have been accomplished through the organization of fruit growers' associations, a work which is being carried beyond the present number of 24 by Frank H. Dudley, state horticulturist. A central organization known as the Maine Fruit Growers Exchange is maintained to conduct all sales for association members and purchases of things necessary for the orchards. Expert packers are sent to the orchards of the association members and the exchange is able to gain for the orchardist by selling in carload lots. State officials express great satisfaction with the success of the associations.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF ARMS CONFERENCE

General Sir Frederick Maurice Says Substitution of Cooperation for Competition Is the Present Need of the Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, Director of Military Operations in 1915-16, like Gen-Sir Hubert Gough, has conveyed his firm conviction to a Manchester audience that preparation for war does not produce peace, but war. This conviction he expressed at a meeting held in the Manchester Reform Club, and called by the Manchester Liberal Federation to hear General Maurice speak on "Armaments and the Washington Conference."

The meeting was presided over by Sir Arthur Haworth, who, besides being president of the federation, is president of the Manchester Royal Exchange, and president of the Manchester branch of the League of Nations Union. Sir Arthur said that partial, if not total, disarmament was not only desirable but necessary, from both an economic and humanitarian standpoint, for unless something could be done along the lines aimed at by the Washington Conference the future was extremely dark. Personally he was prepared to take an optimistic view, because he believed that the people of the world were very desirous of seeing progress made toward disarmament. Although it was certain that the nations could not go on spending money on armaments at the present rate, there was another and a higher view to be taken of the armament question, and that was the view that war was wrong and uncivilized.

Total Disarmament Not Practical

General Maurice, in supporting a resolution which viewed the increased expenditure on armament as a constant menace to the peace of the world and called upon the Prime Minister and the other representatives of Great Britain at the Washington Conference "to initiate and support a proposal for an immediate all-round reduction of armament," said that in discussing the question of disarmament he preferred to deal with it as a problem of limitation of armament, for he did not believe that total disarmament was at the present stage a practical possibility. The important thing at the moment was to show a practical road toward the achievement of the complete disarmament ideal. The three main factors connected with the problem were economy, the centuries-old demand of nations for security, and the growing realization that continual preparation for war, carried to its logical conclusion, brings not peace, but war.

On the need for economy, he said, every one was agreed, and it was also obvious to every one that economy had to be practiced on either productive or unproductive expenditure. A year ago there met at Brussels a gathering of economic experts, bankers and financiers, to discuss and find remedies for the economic and financial condition of Europe. They stated that Europe was spending 20 per cent of its income on armament. It was on armament, then, that the nations could economize, but the demand of nations for security had in the past conflicted with and acted as a check upon the demand for economy. Before the war neither statesmen nor peoples knew exactly where they were going. They had not seen that the developments of physical science, the growth of railways, the invention of the motor car, wireless telegraphy, and the aeroplane had been having their decisive effects on war as well as on peace. Thus it was, that the present burden of armament was a modern encumbrance. During the Franco-German War of 1870, for instance, the number of men that France and Germany could put in the field was four times less than in 1914, and this was because it was impossible to feed more than 300,000 men under arms at one time. But with the development of physical science there came an expansion of armies, and with that expansion the armed camps of Europe, after which came the war.

"Preparedness" a Cause of War

"Preparation for war does not, as soldiers—and I speak for myself—and statesmen suppose, insure peace, but on the contrary it was the direct cause of war," went on General Maurice. "And the important thing to do about the conflagration through which we have just passed is not to try and discover who lit the match, but to find out why there was so much inflammable material lying about." While he believed that economy in armaments was urgent and necessary, he thought that economy without an ideal behind it was no proper basis for a reduction of armaments, "for if you only keep down armaments because you cannot afford them, you are likely to increase them when you can." What was really needed was the substitution of cooperation for competition, but as this was in the nature of an ideal, it was necessary to find a formula which under the present system would help to bring about a limitation of armaments. He could think of no better plan than the one put forward by the League of Nations, which invited its members to state what armaments they require for protection from external aggression and for the maintenance of internal order at home and in their colonies. If the nations would do this there would be some chance of finding a formula and a basis from which to work.

General Maurice regards the problem of the reduction of naval armaments as one much easier of solution than that of land armaments, because the latter was more complicated with questions of frontiers, history and varying populations. Britain had always measured the size of her navy by the size of other nations' fleets, rather than by the amount of wealth she had to protect. If, then, it was possible to build keel for keel, was it not possible also to destroy keel for keel? This he considered a better basis for reduction than a financial basis, which was illusory, Japan, for instance, being able to maintain a far larger navy than Britain at one-quarter the cost because of the comparative inexpensiveness of the Japanese sailor.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PEACE URGED

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh Points to Breach in Viewpoints on Pacific Settlement as Emphasizing Need of "the Sacrifices of Peace"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — "Peace, also, has its sacrifices," declared Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau and consultant and observer at the Washington Conference, in an address before the Boston Baptist Social Union. Dr. Hsieh pointed to the all too evident breach between the viewpoints of China and Japan on what readjustments are just in the Pacific and on the Asiatic mainland, declaring that the present Conference teaches that "we should no longer think of large nations and small nations separately, but only of free nations unitedly, which joyfully may compete together in service to mankind in revelation of new and unsuspected powers of helpfulness and progress."

"You in America," the speaker asserted, "must acknowledge that you have aided in giving to the world a hope for peace that is to be based upon justice, and that will last as long as justice rules the hearts and guides the conduct of men. There can be no peace without justice, and justice is the only sure, the safe and the effective path to peace.

"The real question, though as yet unbeknown to all, is the impelling, effective cause as is evidenced in the demands of China now before the Conference. It is the voice of 480,000,000 asking for guarantee of their own rights, their own liberties and the preservation of territorial integrity and national life. The answer is not to come from experts of navy and army economy nor in the casuistry of ethics.

"It is in the heart of American people—it is in the great declaration which gave birth to its liberties and independence and finds sanction and security to the very end of time in the mightly arguments of its constitution. No one could imagine that it may be for consortium purposes, for material and gold return, that the great spirit of America is called forth to lead in the defense of right and truth."

Dr. Hsieh particularly emphasized the value of the Chinese student movement in the United States in leading to future mutual understanding. Though still lacking in the highest leadership, the Chinese students in the United States are banding together and coordinating their efforts, he said. They are taking an active part in relation to the present Conference, and they are in the United States during a period when they may absorb and take back to China much that will make for future concert.

Touching upon the economic phases of relationship between the two republics, the speaker asserted that "industrially China is forging ahead with marvelous strides." There is a large market for modern industrial equipment, and the cotton industry is the outstanding field for development. China imports nearly $200,000,000 in cotton goods, Dr. Hsieh pointed out, and with increased manufacture will come increased wages and greater purchasing power. He asserted that, in large measure, what China takes today will govern what she will need tomorrow. China's greatest need, Dr. Hsieh said, is railways.

PROSPERITY DEPENDS ON RETURN TO WORK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Definite understanding that cancellation of the $11,000,000,000 European obligations to the United States is not contemplated will put nations to work, and the cessation of unemployment doles will put people to work, and the road to prosperity will be opened, declared Simeon D. Fess, United States Representative from Ohio, in an address at the fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Boston City Club. With regard to taxation and prosperity, he asserted that the excess profits tax must be repealed and the income surtaxes lowered.

The speaker did not foresee any immediate hope of getting taxes back on a pre-war basis. He pointed out that the war debt and the duty of fulfilling its obligations to former service men are new financial burdens on the government. The only places where expense of government can be cut, he said, are in the shipping board, the railroads, the reduction of war machinery and the personnel of the army and navy. The last rest on the present Conference.

Reduction must be made in the costs of production, Representative Fess asserted. Consumption is halted by these costs and business slows down. He urged Capital and Labor to get together on this problem and warned that, without, the laws of economics will take effect. The speaker declared that "Capital must not take advantage of unemployment and Labor must get away from the visionary idea of reducing production to keep up demand. It is wrong for Labor as well as Capital to suppose that progress can come by increased production costs and decreased efficiency."

ANGLO-AMERICAN ACCORD WELCOMED

Sir Harry Brittain Says Cooperation for Armament Reduction Will Have Great Moral Influence on Other Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — Sir Harry Brittain, who has been the moving spirit of the Pilgrims for 18 years, as its honorary secretary and chairman, and has steadily worked toward one object connected therewith, namely the promotion of good feeling and identity of aim between the United States and Great Britain, today declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he sees his longing realized.

The United States and Great Britain are cooperating in a practical scheme for a reduction of the burden of world armaments, marching hand-in-hand in the van of world progress and one of the principal sources of discord and misunderstanding between the respective bodies of public opinion is being eradicated. Even if the only achievement that could be put to the credit of the Conference at Washington were to be the tripartite naval agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Japan, it would have justified its existence, Sir Harry stated.

The nations represented there in the Conference would be encouraged by the fact of something actually accomplished and placed on record to try the experiment again as a means of settling international problems. They would, moreover, be able to use the moral influence thus acquired in settling the problems of smaller nations, who have not yet adjusted themselves to their new-found status and whose economic situation is not the only bar to their own growth but is hampering such bigger nations as England, France and the United States.

War Feeling Not Overcome

Speaking from personal acquaintance with every country in Europe, and especially with southeastern Europe which he has very recently visited as a guest of the Rumanian and Tzecho-Slovakian Governments, Sir Harry outlined the bad currency and exchange conditions prevailing in that region due partly to large armies and partly to mutual distrust on the frontiers paralyzing completely the buying power of these countries in America and other places.

He pointed out that the war feeling had not yet expired in southeast Europe, racial animosities and national fears were still in full operation, to the detriment of trade revival, and there was little influence the Allies had been able to exert in the way of personal example.

So little trust did these small countries place in one another, and so little faith had they in any outside agency being able to preserve for them their rights that they would not allow their rolling stock to go outside their own frontiers, and all interstate traffic was interfered with by the necessity of unloading and reloading every time it crossed a frontier.

Sir Harry admitted that here was an opportunity for the League of Nations, but he claimed that the spectacle of the greater nations sitting together in conference round a table and reducing their commitments in the way of armaments by mutual arrangement would go a long way toward bringing the smaller states to a realization of what could be done without recourse to methods of war and physical force.

Referring specifically to land armaments, Sir Harry said that he had learnt to appreciate the position of France from contact with some of her most eminent men. Not only the differing French temperament but the experiences she had had with her neighbor to the east had produced a fear which was as substantial as any fear could be.

Production of Real Assets

That feeling had to be reckoned with, but the fact that little approach had been made toward a limitation of armament on land did not lead him to lose faith in the Conference at Washington, though he would have rejoiced to see it setting an example to the world on land as well as by sea.

Sir Harry is keenly alive to the objection often made against disarmament that many men will be thrown out of work by it. He thoroughly sympathizes with the section of the community which is thus for a time being affected, but he quotes the example of breweries in the United States which turned their attention from brewing to the manufacturing of other products within a very short time after passing the prohibition law, showing that the loss to the section of workmen was only temporary, the permanent loss was nil and the benefit to the community at large incalculable.

Thus will it be with armament works, he considers. For the time being there is unemployment, but as the big plants passed when it was necessary from the manufacture of articles required for ordinary use to the manufacture of warlike articles, so will it be possible for them to be converted back again to the production of goods which are permanent assets and not merely assets in time of war.

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MAIL SERVICE WITH CANADA INADEQUATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Calling of a convention to consider reciprocal postal relations between the United States and Canada is being urged by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and other commercial organizations of the Great Lakes region. The agitation is based on statements that present mail service between the two countries is unsatisfactory because of the many restrictions which are imposed.

At present there is no reciprocal special delivery service between the two countries. Establishment of such a service is especially sought. An increase in registry is sought from the present maximum of $9.65 to $100 or more. Direct relations with paying offices in the handling of money order business, the increase of maximum weight for parcel post, and closer working agreements between railway post offices of the two countries are other improvements which are sought.

The parcel post situation is one which is displeasing to the business men of both sides of the border. The Canadian limit is now four pounds and six ounces as compared with 22 pounds in Mexico and 20 pounds in most European countries.

The request of business men for a joint conference to discuss improved service has been sent to Postmaster-General Will Hays by Raymond Bissell, postmaster at Buffalo. A reply received here indicates there is strong probability that such a conference will be called.

ORGANIZATION TO AID PICTURE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Representatives of five motion picture companies are about to form a new organization to effect a better understanding of those interested in the production and distribution branches of the business; to combat adverse legislation, and to work in harmony with exhibitors.

It is said that the organization would include practically all of the producing and distributing companies of the country, and would do much of the work now handled by the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry.

A feature of the plan is the desire to obtain the services of a man of national reputation to act as president, one who is in no way connected with the industry. Among the names proposed are those of Herbert Hoover, Bainbridge Colby, Albert J. Beveridge, Will Hays, George McAneny and John H. Finley.

Those working on the plan deny that any "combine" of companies is intended and they say the organization would function only as others of its kind function in other industries.

BALTIMORE SEEKS PLAN TO SAVE FISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Plans proposed for the protection of Chesapeake Bay fish and wild fowl from the oil pollution to which they are now subjected have had the indorsement of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who, in an address before the House Committee, urged that similar protection be given all the important harbors of the country.

Federal legislation has been asked, and a plan proposed by W. Champlin Robinson of this city suggests the establishment of two bilge stations, one to be utilized for incoming ships and the other for vessels outward bound. It is said that similar stations are operated successfully in New York, and it is estimated that each station would cost approximately $50,000.

It is claimed that bilge water is now killing fish, crabs, and oyster growths, and is also destroying thousands of wild fowls, which become saturated with the oil in the harbor and are unable to fly.

FRANCE WELCOMES PACIFIC ENTENTE

Invitation to Join With Britain, America and Japan Gladly Received and Project Is Considered an Admirable One

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—As seen from this angle the entry of France into a quadruple entente of the Pacific is an admirable project. It is known that René Viviani has strongly recommended the Quai d'Orsay to agree to the conditions which may be attached to such participation in a common accord, and Aristide Briand, in response to a telegram received, is framing a reply which will doubtless be favorable, since there is nothing that French diplomacy desires more than to be comprised in the ranks of the powers who will guarantee peace in the Far East. Indeed the news has produced immense pleasure, which is demonstrated in all references to the proposed entente.

While details are still lacking concerning the formula that has been found compatible with the American Constitution about the general meaning of this quadruple accord there is a certain amount of information. It is stated that the accord will not apply to Indo-China nor the coasts of the Pacific but solely to the islands possessed in the Pacific by the various powers.

What is regarded as excellent is the suggested delay of six months in case of a diplomatic conflict, during which the Pacific powers will endeavor to settle their differences by whatever means are thought best. Here it is considered that in spite of the limited character of the accord the possibility of war between America and Japan is, if not definitely set aside, at least radically diminished, and with the plan of naval disarmament the success of the Conference is assured.

From the purely sentimental viewpoint it might have been desirable to include France in the scheme of naval reduction at present confined to three powers, for it is precisely on such matters of prestige that France is inclined to be susceptible and critical.

While it is true that the French fleet is not of the same character as the fleets of England, America and Japan, it is possible that the submarine dispute, which has determined a certain amount of suspicion between France and England, would have been avoided had the French figures been laid down at the same time as the tonnage for other powers. This consideration, however, only emphasizes the happy effect of the subsidiary but nevertheless important accord now projected.

The correspondent of the "Matin" indeed declares that the accord will be wider than is generally anticipated, extending over the whole Pacific, China and all other parts of the Far East. French participation is stated to be not the result of material interest so much as the moral homage paid to her on account of the friendly rôle that she may play.

Stephen Lauzanne, editor of the "Matin," indeed still holds to the view that the two groups will remain to some extent rivals between whom France is destined to be a sort of arbiter, and, however exaggerated this conception may be, it is certain that France should be of utility. In any case there is a disposition to accept the invitation as a compliment to French prestige.

GRAND JURY DEMANDS LAW ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The committee on automobile traffic of the grand jury of this city, insisting upon more adequate enforcement of the traffic laws, has urged the police commissioner to cooperate with their efforts. The committee states that the police of the city are indifferent in the enforcement of automobile laws and it charges frequent violations of the law.

An important point is the charge that the motorcycle policemen themselves violate the law, and that the taxicab drivers, who are the most flagrant offenders, have in many instances gained the good will and protection of the policemen by giving them free rides to their homes when their day's work is finished.

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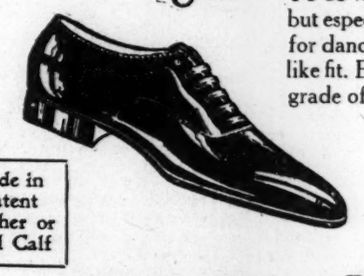

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On Ice and Snow and Other Things

In late years, it has been the custom, in England at any rate, to throw discredit upon what the man in the street has long delighted to regard as "the real old-fashioned Christmas." Certain literary people, with a taste for delving, have devoted precious hours and days to the work of examining weather records and all manner of other chronicles, for years back, to the end that they might prove that, as far as weather at any rate was concerned, the Christmas at Bracebridge Hall, like the Christmas at Dingley Dell was not really an old-fashioned Christmas at all, but just like any other Christmas, as it might happen today. Three days of frost, a fall of snow and then a thaw is the way in which one of these authorities recently dismissed the famous Christmas at Dingley Dell where Mr. Winkle so distinguished himself on the ice and Mr. Pickwick dealt with him so harshly.

"You skate, of course, Winkle?" said Wardle.

"Ye—yes; oh, yes;" replied Mr. Winkle. "I—I—am rather out of practice."

"Oh, do skate, Mr. Winkle," said Arabella. "I like to see it so much."

"Oh, it is so graceful," said another young lady.

A third young lady said it was elegant, and a fourth expressed her opinion that it was "swan-like."

An Attempt at Evasion

And so it goes on. The rest of the story is well known; how Mr. Winkle tried to evade the matter by insisting that he had no skates; how the fat boy deprived him of any excuse by announcing that he knew where he could lay his hands on half a dozen pairs; how Mr. Winkle, against his better judgment, decided to risk it, and did risk it.

In what followed Mr. Winkle must undoubtedly have the sympathy of anybody and everybody who has ever learned to skate or ventured on the ice, for the first time, after many years. But Mr. Pickwick was devoid of sympathy. The indignity of Mr. Winkle's behavior was too much for him. It was beyond all beyonds. Mr. Weller was commanded to stop him; to remove his skates; to raise him to his feet. Then was he beckoned aside by the irate Samuel and reprimanded with no uncertainty.

"You're a humbug, Sir."

"A what!" said Winkle, starting.

"A humbug, Sir. I will speak plainer, if you wish it. An impostor, Sir."

Shoveling and Sweeping

But we have wandered somewhat afield. What is really so attractive about these very blessed chapters in Pickwick is that nothing can ever persuade us but that it is the real old-fashioned thing. We all of us remember green Christmases. No doubt, if we were to reckon them up, we should find that, in England at any rate, there are more green Christmases than white Christmases. Yet the white Christmas has it every time. It is with the utmost satisfaction that we join the procession, headed by "Old Mr. Wardle," and tramp across the fields, through the snow toward "the pretty large sheet of ice." It is with the utmost satisfaction that we look on as Mr. Weller and the fat boy "shovel and sweep away the snow which had fallen on it during the night," and it is still with the utmost satisfaction that we fasten on our skates, with or without the help of a gimlet, and join the whirling throng.

In other countries, where the winters are more severe, where river and lake and stream freeze in November and do not thaw until April, skating is held in quite a different estimate to what it is in England. In these countries it is taken as a matter of course. It is a regular winter recreation, such as may be counted on from week to week and month to month. But, in England, in an ordinary winter, there will be perhaps three or four days' skating, two or three times in the winter, and then everybody makes the most of it. Every summer lake and pond is sought out, once again, and, for a day or two, is in high request. Especially great is the exodus from London, for instance, if the frost should "hold over Saturday." The Pen Ponds at Richmond, the Silk Streams at Hendon, the reservoir at Elstree, the Serpentine, of course, and many other places have their Winkles, and their Sawyers, their Pickwicks and their fat boys.

Silent and Soft and Slow

Now snow is, of course, not greatly loved by skaters. They insist that it spoils the ice. But then that all depends on the kind of snow. In the order of the real old-fashioned Christmas as laid down by Dickens and Washington Irving the snow that is indispensable is of the kind that does not spoil the ice. First comes a day or two of frost, a touch of rime on field and tree, the sun setting red in the gathering mist, the road stretching on through the hedgerows hard as flint, and a crescent moon rising above the trees, bright at first, but, later, lost in cloud. And then as Longfellow has it:

Out of the bosom of the air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken,
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest fields forsaken,
Silent, and soft and slow
Descends the snow.

"'How it snows!' said one of the men in a low tone.

"'Snows, does it?' said Wardle.

"'Rough, cold night, Sir,' replied the man; 'and there's a wind got up that drifts it across the fields, in a thick white cloud.'"

Yes, Dickens is certainly right. That is just as it should be. As we come within hail of Christmas, each year, we are satisfied to indorse his judgment.

THE HOUSE OF THE MEN OF LEARNING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the House of the Men of Learning in Petrograd are to be met some of the chief natural scientists, scholars and historians of Russia. Maxim Gorki is the president of the House of the Men of Learning, a Soviet institution run on the lines of a first class club where the members have free apartments and free board and where great pains are taken by the management to meet their needs both mental and material.

Maxim Gorki curiously enough feels more at home with the men of science than he does with his fellow craftsmen in pure literature. Gorki, it seems, always entertained a certain lack of sympathy for, and impatience with, the mere artist in words even when, as in the case of Flaubert, form was not developed at the expense of substance, and the cleavage which previously existed between himself and other Russian writers has been accentuated by the upheaval which has followed the advent of Bolshevism. The writers of Russia—and more particularly those of Petrograd—complain rather bitterly that Maxim Gorki, the accredited spokesman of Rusisan letters in Russia and in the eyes of the outside world, has shown a disposition to temporize with the Bolsheviki instead of resolutely opposing them when in matters affecting art and letters—politics are, of course, outside their sphere—they have attempted to substitute discipline for freedom or to regard art and literature merely as media for Communist propaganda.

As a matter of fact I found when I visited the House of Arts, an institution in Petrograd where men and women of letters, artists and musicians live, that Gorki is distinctly unpopular among those very people whose profession and interests he shares. He goes rarely to the House of Arts and when he does visit it it is not for social purposes but to preside over the meetings of the editorial committee of the Review of International Literature and to discuss the books which, in connection with that Review, are from time to time translated from foreign language into Russian. Gorki founded the Review and takes an intense interest in the work of the editorial committee, and at its meetings, in spite of his complete ignorance of every language except his own, shows an astonishing knowledge of English, French, German and Italian literature.

"All Gorki's knowledge," remarked a friend to the writer, "has been derived from translations. He knows more about English literature, for example—the works of obscure English and American writers, as well as those of the classical authors—than many professors who have specialized in the subject." I asked Gorki himself during the long conversation which I had with him at his flat how he had found time for so much reading, more particularly as he himself is so prolific and careful a writer with very little leisure time. Gorki smiled. "I go to bed very late and I get up very early," he replied simply.

The House of Arts, unlike the House of the Men of Learning, receives no subsidy or help from the Soviet Government except that no rent is paid for the building. The institution is the outcome of a self-help movement on the part of men of letters, artists and musicians and journalists. Meals are served and there are common rooms and private apartments. The institution is self-supporting mainly through two factors—that meals at moderate prices, on which a small profit is made, are served for the general public in the dining room, and lectures on literary subjects are delivered by the members, for which admission fees are charged. Art exhibitions of members' works constitute another source of income.

The technical and material difficulties which handicap the work of writer and artist in Soviet Russia have certainly no parallel elsewhere. Even when the writer has pencils, pen and ink—rare possessions at the moment in Moscow and Petrograd—there is no paper for the printing of his poems or novels, and very little paint or canvas for the artists. "I know a circle of a dozen poets," said Maxim Gorki to the writer in the interview already referred to, "whose works, once they can be printed, will astonish the world." As a matter of fact no imaginative works can be printed at the moment in Russia and poets, playwrights, and novelists are therefore compelled if they wish a circulation for their writings to make manuscript copies which they deposit in libraries, lend to literary societies or sell, sometimes for substantial prices, to the "new rich," in Russia as elsewhere a very important and numerous class. Artists of the highest distinction whose works adorn the walls of great European picture galleries are compelled to paint images—if they wish to live—for the enormously rich peasant class, and musicians—pianists and violinists—travel from farm to farm, from village to village, giving music lessons to the sons and daughters of the peasants in return for lodging and food

WHEN MEN CARRY UMBRELLAS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The rain is raining all around,
It falls on field and tree,
It rains on the umbrellas here,
And on the ships at sea.

So once upon a time wrote Stevenson, and touched upon the wonder of the umbrella, that commonplace object which enables a man, like a turtle, to take his roof with him when he goes out in a rain storm. When Marshal Foch came lately to Boston, the procession marched in the rain while the spectators stood under their umbrellas; and the contrast perhaps explains why, despite its convenient utility, a good many men dislike to carry an umbrella. If each soldier instead of his gun had carried an umbrella the effect of the procession (however sensibly most of us along the sidewalks would have agreed that the world would be better off without guns) would have been spoiled. And yet, as a matter of history, umbrellas were originally carried in processions, and their purpose was to protect kings and other lofty monarchs not from the rain but from the sun. The very name of this useful contrivance, which derives from umbra meaning shade, indicates that the umbrella began its long career in the character of what we now call a parasol. In the days of ancient Egypt, the crowd stood in the sun and watched the King go by under an umbrella.

But I am one of those who do not like to carry an umbrella; I belong in the human group of odd men (for odd we are, judged by what is commonly called common sense) who habitually burden themselves with useless walking sticks, yet dislike to carry useful umbrellas. Once in a while we carry them. If it pours at the moment we are leaving home in the morning, and our families are respectively insistent that we avail ourselves of this protection, we start out with umbrellas: but unless it continues to pour relentlessly the chances are that we will come home at night without them. We can remember almost anything better than we can remember our umbrellas. Raincoats we do not object to: and it is for such as us that an inventor (as I have read) once thought to provide a combined hat and raincoat. The raincoat was of very thin rubber and rolled up compactly around the rim of the hat, so that when the sun was shining it was conveniently out of the way and out of sight. When the rain fell the wearer pulled a string and the hidden raincoat also descended, covering him with a cylindrical waterproof garment. But the idea seems to have been better in theory than practice, for the combined hat and raincoat never got on the market. Something of the same effect was secured, if one may judge by the discoveries of archæology, in Nineveh, when a long piece of linen or silk was fastened to the King's umbrella and protected his royal comfort from the rays of the sun by shading him all over like a portable and perambulatory tent. But archæology, so far as I know, has found no bas-relief of a king carrying an umbrella in a rain storm. One may only deduce that no king would have carried his own umbrella under any circumstances. A slave would have carried it for him: and perhaps experience proved it so impossible for the slave to keep the king dry without now and then stepping on his heels that this pedestrian use of the umbrella was never adopted. Even today, side by side with a strong, careful husband willing and anxious to hold the umbrella, there are wives who prefer to carry the umbrellas themselves.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Obviously not to be found on any bas-relief

Very few masculine umbrella carriers, I dare say, have ever read Dr. Cleland's "Statistical Account of Glasgow," especially nowadays when the work is long out of date. Dr. Cleland mentions the first appearance in that city of a male carrying an umbrella to protect himself from the rain. The event occurred in 1781, or perhaps 1782, and the man who thus marched in the van of the great modern procession of umbrella carriers in Great Britain and America was James Jackson, who had just come home from France bringing his umbrella with him. It is described as a ponderous umbrella, with cane ribs and covered with heavy wax cloth. Italy, France, and Spain seem to have got used to men with umbrellas earlier than did the snug little island across the Channel. As early as 1752 an Englishman traveling in Paris wrote home that "the people here use umbrellas in hot weather to defend them from the sun, and something of the same kind to save them from the snow and rain. I wonder a practice so useful is not introduced in England." The French custom, however, was taken up by women in England long before it was accepted by the earliest of the male umbrella carriers, and the first umbrella upheld in London by a man is said to have been that of Jonas Hanway. Mr. Hanway had brought back his umbrella from Persia. Women, as we may judge from contemporary literature, had been carrying umbrellas in the rain during most of the century, but men had gone about in their surtouts as I in my raincoat. The poet Gay advises surtouts of kersey:

Be thine of kersey firm, though small the cost;
Then brave unwet the rain, unchill'd the frost.

Rain in those days, as it still is, was the friend of the local transportation system, and the stout fellows who ran between the handles of the sedan chairs, as well as the drivers of hackney coaches, no doubt led and encouraged the expression of public disapproval when the pioneer male umbrella carriers walked out under their portable roofs. One may believe that it was chiefly the same kind of disapproval that not very long ago emanated

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Some wives insist on carrying their own

from the unsophisticated intelligence of American corner loafers at the sight of a grown man in knickerbockers. Who carried an umbrella was likely to be hooted and asked impertinent questions, as, for example, "Frenchman, Frenchman, why don't you get a coach?"

But by 1787 umbrellas, which had been imported, were being manufactured in England, and a manufacturer advertised "all kinds of common umbrellas prepared in a particular way that will never stick together." Umbrellas had come in. Silk or gingham was being used to cover them, and the stickiness of the waxed or oiled silk, as well as the inconvenient weight and clumsiness of stick and ribs, was becoming history.

Looking still further back, I have seen it stated that quite early umbrellas were covered with feathers, and whoever has read that classic will remember that Robinson Crusoe's famous umbrella was covered with skins. "I covered it with skins," wrote Robinson, "the hair outward, so that it cast off the rain like a penthouse, and kept off the sun so effectually that I could walk out in the hottest of the weather with greater advantage than I could before in the coolest." A grand old umbrella! It caught the fancy of a later umbrella maker, and one of the early cumbersome umbrellas was named "the Robinson." Crusoe tells us that he got his idea for an umbrella by seeing them in use in Brazil, and it is significant of the first use of umbrellas that the desert islander valued it as a sunshade. If we English-speakers went about under a hotter sun, umbrellas would probably have come into general use much earlier. In Italy as long ago as the early seventeenth century, a traveler was surprised to find them carried by men on horseback, and jotted down his impression of what, said he, are "commonly called, in the Italian tongue, umbrellaes; that is, things that minister shadow unto them, for shelter against the scorching heat of the sun. These are made of leather, something answerable to the form of a little canopy, and hoped in the inside with divers little wooden hoopes, that extend the umbrella into a pretty large compass. They are used especially by horsemen, who carry them in their hands when they ride, fastening the end of the handle upon one of their thighs; and they impart so long a shadow unto them, that it keepeth the heate of the sun from the upper part of their bodies."

Just the same I do not like to carry an umbrella. It is a good thing to have in the house, and I like to see it standing in the hall, neatly folded and comfortably dry, and know it is there if I really need it. There are mornings now and then so indeterminate that one really cannot guess what will happen before night—and then an umbrella, compactly rolled and pendent by its crooked handle from the owner's arm, is a sensible thing to carry. The difficulty is to bring it back: one cannot always be thinking of an umbrella! But there is now an umbrella, I have heard, with a loop that goes over the wrist and makes a man and his umbrella inseparable. The next time I lose my umbrella, which very likely will be the next time I take it away from home, I think I will get an umbrella with a loop. Once I thought I had achieved something the same result, and discovered a real use for the little tassel that comes on an umbrella, by passing the tassel through a buttonhole of my coat. But it didn't work. My umbrella was constantly getting in the way and tripping me up.

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CAMBRIDGE PRINTING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The publication of great books may not be, and indeed very frequently cannot be, a commercial proposition. For this reason a university press must have other resources by which it may recoup itself for the heavy and unremunerative outlay required to publish the best books. It is partly for this reason that the Cambridge University Press publishes works which may be expected to be used in thousands of schools or lecture-rooms. A. W. Verity's editions of Shakespeare's plays are a good example of this—works that reach a high standard of scholarship and yet are adapted to the needs of young students. From the profits thus obtained, the press is able to publish, in fitting format, work which often represents very great labor and thought, but which necessarily can only appeal to an initiate few.

Such is the present function of the Cambridge University Press, but it must not be imagined that these ideas obtained 400 years ago when the university first advanced £20 to a certain John Siberch, probably for the purpose of establishing a press at Cambridge. It is not certain that John Siberch was ever officially made university printer, although the title-page of some of his books bears the words "cum gratia et privilegio." Before Siberch's day all trade in books had been kept in the hands of the university stationers and bookbinders. The actual position of these bookbinders and stationers is uncertain, but they were privileged servants of the university, and are described by Fuller as "publicly avouching the sale of staple books in standing shops (whence they have their names) as opposite to such circumforanean pedlers . . . which secretly vend prohibited books."

John Siberch, however, was more than a mere stationer, and we have eight complete specimens of printing issued from his press at Cambridge. Siberch was born near Cologne, and probably was only resident in Cambridge from 1520 until 1523. He was a friend of the great humanists of his time, and some of the works of his press reflect the new spirit which the Renaissance brought with it. The first book he published in Cambridge was the "Oratio" delivered by Henry Bullock, D. D., Fellow of Queen's College, on the occasion of the visit of Cardinal Wolsey to Cambridge.

After Siberch's departure from Cambridge we learn little of Cambridge printing until 1534 when, probably in response to a petition, Henry VIII granted the university a charter. This gave the university power to appoint three printers who might print all manner of books approved by the chancellor or by deputies appointed by him. Despite these very wide powers the university seems to have done little for many years, until at last in 1583 we came to the name of Thomas Thomas, a Fellow of King's College. Soon after he was appointed university printer books began to issue from his press, the most important being a Latin dictionary.

The law of copyright was still very shadowy in the time of Elizabeth, so the London Stationers soon produced a pirated edition of this dictionary. When, however, the university asserted its rights as laid down in the charter of 1534, and began to print among its "omnimodus libros" books published in London, the London Stationers soon complained. Cambridge held to its charter, while the Londoners relied on a monopoly granted them by Elizabeth who gave the sole printing rights over certain classes of books. The two royal documents were obviously incompatible one with the other, and continuous quarrels ensued until 1628, when Charles I reaffirmed all the rights granted to Cambridge by his predecessor.

These early decades of the seventeenth century saw some very memorable works printed at the University Press. In 1629 the first Cambridge edition of the Authorized Version was published, while during the years 1630-40 were produced in rapid succession George Herbert's "The Temple," "Six Sermons," by John Donne, and "The Holie Warre" of Thomas Fuller.

The end of the same century saw a renewal of interest in the work of the press, and Richard Bentley and others worked with such effect that they succeeded in getting a press syndicate established, thus bringing the press more directly under university control. Bentley showed the greatest energy and obtained new founts of type from Holland, while Matt Prior was sent to Paris to negotiate for a fount of the famous Greek type used there. Bentley's own editions of Horace and Terrence issued from the University Press and mark this revival.

Among eighteenth century writers the name of John Baskerville must always be remembered with veneration. He had a brief and not very happy connection with the University Press, for although he actually printed four prayer books in octavo, and a folio Bible at Cambridge his work was done, as he says, "under such Shackles as greatly hurt me." These are fine examples of the printer's art, as Baskerville used his own type, but they were not a commercial success, and later there was nobody sufficiently interested in good printing to buy his founts of type, and they were sold to a French society.

The nineteenth century saw a tremendous expansion of the activities of the press, and large additions were made to the original buildings. The present Pitt Press building, which forms the frontage of the site now occupied, was built in 1833, and from time to time further additions have been made. At the present day the manifold activities of the press are too voluminous even to catalog, but their extent may be judged by the fact that 40 tons of printed matter are sent each week to the binders. The University Press is one of the three houses privileged to print Bibles, and the biggest machines are constantly engaged at this work. The fame of the press, however, rests on the magnificent way in which it has produced works requiring the greatest care, especially the most advanced mathematical works. Printing is done in a very large number of languages, and those requiring special founts, such as Coptic, Hebrew, Arabic, etc., are splendidly reproduced. In all respects the university may well be proud of its record of publications which have issued from its press since John Siberch first set up his sign at the Arma Regis in 1521.

A JOSEF ISRAELS MUSEUM OPENED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A Josef Israels Museum has just been opened at Groningen, the artist's birthplace. The nucleus is formed by a collection Israelsiana, formerly owned by A. S. Kok. A few relics there were already in the museum of antiquities. This collection has now been considerably enlarged and enriched with paintings, drawings, books, illustrated by the artist—his "Spanish Journey" for instance—portraits, letters and curios. Many of these objects are donations by Isaac Israels, who provided the museum with important studies in oil-colors, five original drawings and three reproductions of drawings by his father, together with etching plates of a peculiar make. The studies and drawings are valuable as work of a preliminary character which helped the artist in composing his picture, and in which he has often "let himself go."

One of the oldest paintings is that of an Arab, dating from 1845. In the Kok collection there are several autographs, reproductions of portraits, among which are the three known portraits by Jan Veth, together with several caricatures of the artist. It is intended to arrange temporary expositions of objects taken from this rich collection.

We note a curious letter addressed by Israels to his friend Ensingh at Groningen when the artist was working at the Amsterdam Royal Academy under the lead of Kruseman, a painter of historical subjects of some renown. Israels feels himself much at home at Amsterdam, "It is tough working though," he writes. He works from seven in the morning until eight or half past eight in the evening, barely taking time for his meals. His only vexation is the thought that he did not come earlier to Amsterdam. "But Ensingh, Ensingh," he writes, " . . . how much further I might have been, had I come here only a few years ago!" In concluding he expresses the hope that he may come back once as a full-grown artist.

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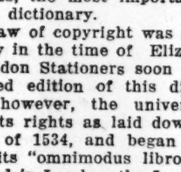

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STRIKING PACKER WORKERS DEFIANT

Leaders Declare Employers Must Grant Wage Status as of September 15—Mediation Possible—Plants Are Operating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Nothing short of a return to conditions as they existed prior to September 15 will end the general strike in the packing industry in the middle west. Union forces are out to a man, with a total of 53,000 on strike. Officials of the union are willing to accept government aid in bringing about a conciliation.

These statements were made here yesterday by Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

As outlined by Mr. Lane, the strikers demand a resumption of federal arbitration, involving the revival of the war-time agreement between the packers and the unions, and wiping out all wage cuts made since September 15, when the agreement was terminated. They demand that all future changes in wages and working conditions be arrived at by arbitration.

An attempt by the United States Government to effect a conciliation was revealed yesterday. It was said that a survey of local conditions had been forwarded to Washington, to J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. The survey was submitted, it was said, following a vain effort to bring the packers and the unions together.

"Oscar Nelson, one of the government's mediators in this district," said Secretary Lane of the union, "called upon me and said he had been instructed by officials of the Department of Labor to offer the government's services as mediator of the dispute. We informed him that we are perfectly willing to accept any aid that will bring about an adjustment of the present troubles. I suppose he also made the same proposition to the packers."

Rioting broke out in the Union Stockyards district yesterday afternoon. Most of the prisoners, men and women, taken so far in the various riots, have been intoxicated, according to reports of the police.

"The whole trouble in this strike is with the women," said one police captain. "They are pushing the men on. In many cases I have found that they followed their husbands about, carrying with them bottles of moonshine."

Packers' representatives stated yesterday that many of the strikers were going back to work, and that the plants are operating at normal capacity.

Packers Are Attacked

Abolition of Arbitration Said to Be Cause of Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The direct cause of the strike in the meat packing industry is abolition by the employers of arbitration machinery established by the United States Government, according to the Labor Bureau, Inc., economic advisers to the Amalgamated Association of Butcher Workmen.

"From December 24, 1917, until September 15, 1921," says the bureau, whose Chicago office represented the union in the last wage arbitration, in June, "all controversies in the packing industry were settled peaceably under an agreement which the Big Five packers and the union had made with the United States Government. Federal District Judge Samuel Alschuler was the original arbiter. The union wished to continue this arrangement, but the packers refused. They organized a 'company union' of their own and announced they would deal only with it. The so-called 'union' recently accepted a wage reduction, and the packers heralded its acceptance throughout the country. So remarkable was the news that many editorials were written on it.

"The regular union, however, refused to accept the cut and requested arbitration under the old arrangement. This request was ignored by the employers. The strike was the consequence.

"The packers have given out statements that from 90 to 96 per cent of their employees are still at work. Now, suddenly, there appear headlines in the papers informing us that 100,000 people are embroiled in a strike riot in Chicago. This throws a brilliant light on the efficacy of the company union as a substitute for legitimate arbitration and collective bargaining in keeping with peace. It gives some unfortunate evidence on the claim of the packers that the company union represented their employees and that their employees favored a wage cut without arbitration.

"The original agreement of 1917 was continued, by agreement with the government, in the spring of 1919, for a period of 'one year after peace is declared.' In February, 1921, the packers notified the government of their intention to abrogate this agreement, to reduce wages and lengthen hours. The Secretary of Labor succeeded in extending the agreement on September 15, 1921, by conceding that wages should be reduced as demanded without reference to arbitration. The total wage cut, up to the present controversy, has been 19 per cent.

"In June a second wage reduction was demanded of the arbitrator, but after thorough presentation of the facts, Judge Alschuler denied the request. On September 15, with the expiration of the agreement, the present wage reductions of 3 to 7½ cents an hour, or 5 to 18 per cent, were made by the employers.

"There would be no strike today and no disturbance of the public peace if the employers had not scrapped the Alschuler arbitration machinery. Arbitration has settled every controversy in the packing industry since 1917. It could have settled the present one as well. The workers have a strong case for maintaining the present wage scales. This could have been heard and settled peaceably by the process of law and order under the old agreement. The workers wanted it, but the employers have made it impossible."

BRITAIN SAID TO FAVOR OPEN DOOR IN THE OIL BUSINESS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sir John Cadman, formerly head of the British Petroleum Department, speaking before the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, here, said that even if the British Empire adhered to the policy of the closed door this would be difficult to argue against in view of the serious position of the Empire as regards petroleum supplies. He said, however, that such a policy is not in force.

"You may rest assured that foreign capital for development of the oil resources of the British Empire is not unwelcome, but bear in mind that the group of countries constituting the Empire prescribe their own conditions and if these are construed to be an impediment, then it is my conviction that little obstruction will be found in the way to permit the use of foreign capital."

Regarding Mesopotamia, he said that the ownership of the oil deposits will be assured to the Arab state as part of the administrative arrangements under the peace treaty and the mandate. "It is clear that due consideration will have to be given to rights legally secured before the war," he said. "Exactly what the rights are can only be considered when the new government is set up."

Explaining the British government's stock control interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Mr. Cadman said that the original holdings were acquired by the British Treasury as security for financial advances covering a long-term fuel oil contract made by the British Admiralty. Two government directors were appointed to the board, "but it was agreed that these directors were not to interfere with the commercial policy or management of the company. This arrangement was made in 1914 and the position is the same today."

He declared that "not only has the British Government no interests in the Royal Dutch-Shell group, either directly or indirectly, but the control and management is vested in, and the majority holding held by Dutch interests."

BRONZE TABLET UNVEILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Tardy recognition of Joseph William Briggs, acting window clerk of the Cleveland post office, who in 1863 prevailed upon Edwin Cowles, the Cleveland postmaster of that day, to install the first free letter carrier system, afterward universally adopted by Postmaster-General Blair, was accorded his memory yesterday. Officers of the Ohio Society of New York, in conjunction with Postmaster W. J. Murphy of Cleveland, unveiled a bronze tablet commemorating the achievement, in the north corridor of the Post Office Building. Merrill Watson, secretary of the Ohio Society of New York, presented the tablet, which was unveiled by Mrs. J. S. Lowe of Cleveland, sister of Mr. Briggs, and received on behalf of the United States Post Office Department and U. D. T. Treasury Department by Postmaster Murphy. William P. Palmer, chairman of the memorial tablet committee and president of the Cleveland Historical Society, gave the history of Mr. Briggs' career.

BOY EXPLORER RETURNS

SEATTLE, Washington—Harold S. Noice, who left here as a boy in 1915 to join the Stefánsson arctic expedition, remaining in the north with the Eskimos, returned to his home here yesterday aboard the coast guard cutter Unalga. He did not see a white man for four years. He said he had learned the native languages, and planned to publish a compilation of them.

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD ATTACKED

Further Existence Threatened in a Suit Brought in Chicago Attacking the Legality of the Organization and Its Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Further existence of the United States Railroad Labor Board was threatened here yesterday in a suit attacking the legality of the board and its powers. An injunction restraining the board temporarily from making public its decision, in which it declared the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad system had violated the Transportation Act, was sought by the railroad. It was granted by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court.

Refusal of the Pennsylvania road to allow its employees to elect their representatives on ballots as prescribed by the Labor Board, whereby union members could nominate their own tickets, and non-union members could express their desires, was the subject of the decision. The railroad had refused to allow the workers to vote on any but company nominations.

The temporary order was obtained by C. E. Heiserman, general counsel for the Pennsylvania lines, and E. H. Seneff. Arguments to make the writ permanent will take place before Judge Landis this morning.

While they refused to comment on Judge Landis' action, members of the board expressed satisfaction that the matter is to be settled in court.

"The step taken by the Pennsylvania is a proper one," said one member of the board, "and the board will make a vigorous defense of its position in the matter."

Protests over wages and working conditions of express employees of the Southeastern Express Company, operating over the Southern Railway, were brought before the Labor Board in hearing yesterday.

The first dispute was brought by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees over the alleged improper action of the company in establishing rates of pay lower than those formerly in effect on the Southern Railway when the express business was handled by the American Railway Express Company.

The second case involves the protest of the employees of the 6-cent an hour pay reduction, authorized by the board, effective August 1, 1921.

Other cases resulted from a disagreement over certain rules in negotiations last July between the company and its employees.

VAST DEPOSIT OF BORATE OF LIME FOUND IN NEVADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Of great interest to some 250 arts, industries and manufactures, is the announcement, just made here, of the discovery of a mountain of borate of lime, running about 97 per cent borax, in the desert some 400 miles east of here. The mountain is in the midst of the Muddy Mountain range of southwestern Nevada, some 25 miles from railroad transportation, and is the first mountain of its kind ever found, though previous deposits of borate of lime have been found in the mountains surrounding Death Valley, in southeastern California. Hitherto, the main source of supply of borax has been in the evaporated deposits of borate of sodium in the dry lake beds of the Colorado desert, mainly in the southern half of Nevada and the southeastern counties of California, notably in Inyo County.

This has been worked by the application of water, and thereafter evaporation, but the deposits never have been of the size of this new mountain of almost pure borate of lime. The mountain was discovered by men following up a story told by a number of American Indians of a mountain of white stone in the midst of the Muddy Mountains. These mountains are barren, and there is no water or timber in the entire range, so that prospectors and other desert travelers avoid crossing them if possible. The Indians had been trailing a renegade Pima Indian, they said, when they came on this white mountain. The white men who followed the Indians back were in the employ of F. M. Smith, who first discovered borax in the dried-cut lakebeds of Nevada in 1867, and who, as a result, for many years was known as "Borax" Smith.

Mr. Smith believed for a number of years that, hidden somewhere in the desert, there must a "mother-lode" of borate of sodium or of lime, from which the liquids bearing the borax to the lake beds had seeped and drained, and has had men searching for such a deposit almost since he first discovered the lake-bed borax. This is the first time such a deposit has been found, and it has aroused much interest among mining men, since most geologists have doubted the theory that any large deposits of borates could survive the action of the elements through any considerable period of time. The mountain discovered is about 1000 feet long, 300 feet high and 500 feet wide, and is estimated to contain from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons of borate of lime. The largest use of borax is in the manufacture of enamels, but it also figures in steel-making, iron-casting, foundry work in brass and copper, brazing, soap-making, paper-making, pottery manufacture, and in more than 250 other forms of industry and manufacture.

IMMIGRATION LAW BARS MILLION ALIENS

House Committee Will Investigate Advisability of Modifications —180,000 Immigrants Entered Country in Five Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Approximately 1,000,000 aliens have been kept out of the United States by the new immigration law, Royal C. Johnson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, declared yesterday.

Because of stories of hardships resulting from the operation of the new immigration law, which restricts the number of nationals of any other country that may be admitted to the United States in any one fiscal year to 3 per cent of the nationals of that country already located here, Mr. Johnson will begin hearings next Tuesday to determine whether there should be any modification of the law.

"All Europe is on the move and if the United States had not lowered the flood gates this nation would have been overrun with the nationals of all European countries," said Mr. Johnson.

"Because of the restricting legislation only 180,000 have entered in the first five months of the present year. That is practically half of the total number from all countries that may enter during the entire year, 355,825.

Although Germany has only taken advantage of the immigration law until recently, 8830 of her nationals have been admitted, her total quota being 59,659. The United Kingdom has used nearly half of her quota of 53,680, a total of 23,526 having been admitted. Of Sweden's quota, 15,180, those admitted numbered 4776. A total of 10,626 Russians have entered the United States out of a quota of 23,621.

Among the nations which on November 30, so the Labor Department reports, had used up their entire quota for the fiscal year ending June 30, next, were Greece, Jugo-Slavia, Portugal, Palestine, Turkey, Syria and Spain.

Steamship lines are getting $125 a head for steerage passengers, the highest rate ever known, Mr. Johnson explained, and but for the new law there would not be sufficient ships to bring all the immigrants to these shores.

Many nationals are being given passports bearing the words, "Bearer cannot return," he declared.

CHURCHES ASKED TO AID RUSSIAN CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Churches throughout the United States are urged to contribute generously to Russian relief, by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in response to a request from Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American relief administration.

"We do not often," said Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary, yesterday, "make so urgent a request as this, but we are so burdened with a sense of the necessity for the churches responding generously to the call of the suffering millions of Russia that we feel warranted in laying special emphasis on it."

"For every Christmas dinner a gift of equal value for the starving children of Russia," is the Christmas appeal made by the council.

The American relief administration is giving one free meal a day to 1,200,000 children in Russia and the American Friends Service Committee is caring for 50,000. In spite of these efforts, 3,000,000 more children in Russia, according to the official of Dr. Vernon Kellog, face starvation this winter unless additional aid comes to them. These statistics take no account of the millions of adults. The total number of starving men, women and children is declared by Colonel Haskell, in charge of the administration in Russia, to be in the neighborhod of 15,000,000.

CLAIMS TRIBUNAL DECLARES AWARDS

Sessions of American and British Arbitrators, Interrupted by the War, Are Resumed—Old Cases to Be Disposed Of

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Five awards were made yesterday by the American and British claims tribunal, composed of Mr. Henri Fromageot, Mr. Chandler P. Anderson and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. The sessions of the tribunal were interrupted in 1914 by the outbreak of the war. Awards in four cases were announced in Paris last year, and it is hoped that the remaining 10 cases will be disposed of at this session.

Among the decisions rendered yesterday was one regarding the claim of the United States Government against his Britannic Majesty's Government for the sum of $8,037.96, with interest from 1886, for the loss resulting from the seizure of the David J. Adams by Canadian authorities in Digby Basin, Nova Scotia, and the subsequent condemnation of the vessel by the vice admiralty court in Halifax in 1888.

The charge was a violation of the Convention of 1818 between the United States and Great Britain, and for a violation of a British Parliament Act of still earlier date. The matter was made the subject of diplomatic correspondence. The tribunal found that the Canadian court acted within its right, and disallowed the claim of the United States, at the same time calling the attention of the British Government to the loss incurred by the owner of the vessel and advising as an act of grace that he be allowed adequate compensation.

The British Government was allowed a part of its claims for the seizure and detention of three schooners, cargoes, officers and men engaged in the sealing trade in the Pacific by United States steamers, and a substantial part of its claim for damage resulting to the British ship Newchang in a collision with the Saturn, a United States naval collier in 1902.

Awards were also made this week in the cases of three British schooners which were prevented from otter hunting in Behring Sea by the United States sealing patrol in 1909, upwards of $140,000 having been claimed for prospective profits lost by interference of the patrol. The tribunal decided that inasmuch as their sealing operations on the Russian coasts, undertaken after being interfered with in the Behring Sea, were profitable, no loss was shown and only a small amount was allowed as compensation for loss of equipment and trouble.

The claims of the Argonaut and Col. Jonas H. French, two Gloucester, Massachusetts, fishing vessels, amounting to $46,655 and interest, presented by the United States Government on account of alleged wrongful seizure of boats and seines while fishing off Prince Edward Island, were dismissed on the ground that the seizure had occurred within the waters of Canada, and that the question was within the jurisdiction of a Canadian court.

MAINE UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine — Surveying the unemployment situation in Maine, Gov. Percival P. Baxter reaches the conclusions that the situation is improving, that Maine is more fortunate than other states in having a smaller proportion of unemployed, and that the problem is one for local solution. Construction on the State Pier in Portland and road construction with the coming of spring are the only means of relief offered by the State.

SCHOLARSHIP TROPHY AWARDED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Interscholastic Scholarship Trophy, which is annually awarded by the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa to the school the students of which have the best average record in the examinations for admission to Harvard College, has been awarded this year to the Kent School at Kent, Connecticut. With nine candidates at the examinations last summer, this school led by a narrow margin the Loomis School at Windsor, Connecticut, which had five candidates, and St. Mark's School at Southboro, Massachusetts, which had 19. It was first awarded in 1915 and at the end of 10 years will go permanently to the school which has held it the greatest number of years. The Springfield Central High School at Springfield, Massachusetts, has held it three years.

LARGER WEST POINT CADET CORPS ASKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —An increase in size of the cadet corps at the West Point Military Academy from 1334 to 2500 is recommended by Brig.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, superintendent of the academy, in his annual report to the Secretary of War.

The academy at the present time, the report shows, can train only one-third of the officers needed even for a peace-time army of 150,000 men, and would fall short, it was said, of providing the nucleus of officer material desired for training civilians in time of emergency.

Expansion of the cadet corps to 2500 would necessitate new construction the cost of which, excluding the two proposed memorial buildings and hotel, was estimated in the report at $6,000,000.

NORTH DAKOTA BAN ON INSURANCE LOAN ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Gov. J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota advised life insurance companies here yesterday to resume making loans on North Dakota lands where security is satisfactory. Addressing the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, Governor Preus said that the Nonpartisan League policies were failing in North Dakota. When the league came into control of the state government life insurance on lands in that State ceased, and since the recent election it is said that pressure has been brought to bear for resumption of such loans.

BOOK CRITICIZED, AUTHOR QUITS

WACO, Texas—Because of charges that certain parts of a book of which he is the author were not in line with teachings of the Bible, Prof. Grove Samuel Dow, head of the department of sociology at Baylor University, a Baptist institution here, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted, effective at the end of the academic year 1921-22, it was announced yesterday.

PRESIDENT'S VIEW ON LABOR DISAPPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Organized Labor does not look with favor upon that part of President Harding's message to Congress which deals with the Labor question. Believing that the President was hinting at favor for establishment of a national industrial relations court along the lines of the Kansas court, Labor leaders hastened to declare they would oppose such a plan from start to finish.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement which said that the United States Supreme Court decision authorizing picketing with limitations and the President's suggestion of judicial determination in Labor disputes constituted the first step toward industrial slavery in America.

It indicated that the President was not necessarily hinting at any desirability of establishing an industrial relations court, but the application of a plan similar to that of the Railroad Labor Board to the coal mining industry.

It can be said that both wings of Labor would oppose this also. The Esch-Cummins Law providing for the Railroad Labor Board has been consistently condemned by the federation. Labor is expected to be particularly firm in its opposition to such a board, because it is believed to be a possibility that it might be extended to other basic industries.

PRINCE DE BÉARN ART COLLECTION AUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland — Antique French art furniture, tapestries, porcelains, oil paintings, and Persian silk rugs, which have been in the family of Prince de Béarn for more than four generations, were sold at auction in this city recently.

The collection, which filled all the rooms of a large three-story house, was brought from France by the Prince, much of it having belonged, originally, to the Château de Clere and to the Castle de Sermoise. The furniture is of the Louis XIV, XV, and XVI periods.

One of the most valuable things is a Gobelin tapestry, bought by A. A. Friend of New York for $6000. It is attributed to the early eighteenth century, the pattern representing the marriage of Philip V of Spain. A Greuze painting, "Lady With a Dog," and a Watteau, "In the Garden," sold for $1500 and $5000, respectively.

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No. 5—Contents, boys' flannel blouse; open-end four-in-hand tie; "Ever-ready" flashlight $3.50

No. 6—Contents, white collar-attached blouse; elastic suspenders; folding drinking cup in leather case $3.75

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AMERICA'S PLACE IN OIL MARKET VITAL

Production Up to Own Needs Must Be Maintained, Say Petroleum Institute Speakers —Preparedness for the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—There is plenty of petroleum in the world, and always will be. America will maintain her eminent position in the realm of oil. To keep up present production in the United States, $948,000,000 will have to be spent in 1922 developing well operations.

These statements, heard on the third and last day at the second annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute here, were made, respectively, by H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the board of directors, Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation; E. C. Finney, first assistant secretary, Department of the Interior, and J. C. Donnell, president of the Ohio Oil Company.

"Exhaustion of the world's supply of petroleum is a bugaboo," declared Mr. Sinclair, speaking at the evening session on "Looking Ahead." "In my opinion, it has no place in practical discussions. The great question we are confronting is this: Is America willing to pay the price for an adequate share of the world's supply?

"We, as American citizens, expect the firm backing of the American Government in every legitimate effort to extend American interests abroad. We expect other governments to extend similar backing to their nationals. If every nation takes a square stand against the invasion of the rights of others and in defense of fair dealing, there will be no international irritation."

Mr. Sinclair pointed out that while America is the chief consumer of petroleum products, the day is coming when the collective requirements of other countries will far exceed hers. America is still the chief producer of petroleum but he believes the future will not find American fields to be the largest producers and that American refiners who do not fortify themselves in foreign fields will be forced to take a minor place in the refining industry of the world.

"America must have oil," he said. "If she cannot get it from her own fields, she must get it from foreign fields. Unless America is willing now to pay the price of preparedness, she will lose her position of petroleum supremacy, and the nationals of other countries will force her to pay."

International phases form the most important part of our petroleum problems, he said. "Let us suppose for a moment that each of the leading nations were to engage in the petroleum business as a governmental activity. Under such circumstances could diplomacy ward off international conflict? The answer seems obvious.

"Why, then, should any government engage in the petroleum business? The danger is the same, except in degree.

"Can this danger be avoided if a government becomes a heavy investor in a private oil enterprise? The danger is not removed; it is merely glossed over."

Discussing reports that the Mexican oil fields are doomed, Mr. Sinclair said: "The situation there is serious, but while I believe Mexican production will be as great 10 years from now as today, we cannot safely disregard the possibility that the Mexican production may fall to an insignificant total and that Mexico may disappear as a real petroleum factor until new Mexican fields are discovered.

"Mexico, last year, produced 23½ per cent of the world's total production of petroleum. If Mexico drops out, what will be the effect on the petroleum situation? Can you cut off a quarter or a fifth of the world's production without placing a strain upon the petroleum market of the United States? A large part of the Mexican production comes to this country. Suppose that source of supply were shut off. Some will point to our large stocks of crude oil in storage. But do you realize that the total quantity of crude oil above ground in this country is only about four months' supply?"

Judge Finney, as a representative of the Administration, assured the oil men at the afternoon session that the government desired to cooperate with and assist them in every way. "With scientific bureaux of unquestioned ability," he said, "a diplomatic department whose earnest desire to care for American interests is being manifested, and with a patriotic oil industry of tried and proved veterans, America will maintain her eminent position in oil as well as in other phases of modern civilization.

"Our British friends have accused us of extravagance and short-sighted wastefulness. Perhaps this is deserved, yet we can point with pride to the fact that American drillers are in the four corners of the globe drilling wells and handling the oil according to American practices for those who charge us with wasteful practices.

"It is folly to expect that an industry of the magnitude of the American petroleum industry could be perfect in its details, but the steady progress made since 1859, when Colonel Drake completed the first American oil well, cannot be denied. It would be folly to claim that our methods are all that could be desired, yet our nationals with American machinery have drilled wells for our commercial rivals in one month, while previously it had taken three years to complete similar wells before the use of American machinery."

In estimating the development necessary to maintain production in the United States during 1922, Mr. Donnell, speaking at the annual dinner, based his figures on his own experience in the important oil fields in which he has drilled and managed 42,000 wells.

"The present gross production of the United States is approximately 1,300,000 barrels," the speaker said, "and by reason of raising this oil there is a drainage per year of 135,415 acres; so that there must be acquired and operated during the year 1922 a like amount of productive acreage to maintain present production, the cost of acquiring which, including royalty, drilling, lifting and wild-catting, will represent a total outlay of $948,000,000.

"The outlook for the oil industry for the year 1922, with particular reference to production, is fairly bright. A successful year in all branches of the business is dependent primarily upon the maintenance of production, and the only basic which can be consistently applied in estimating future production for a given period is in the nature of a calculation as to the productive acreage necessary to be acquired during that period to maintain present production; or in other words, to offset the daily drainage on present producing territory."

ENFORCEMENT, NOT NEW LAWS, URGED

Application of Present Statutes Rather Than Work for More Proposed at Women's Meeting

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Concentration for the better enforcement of laws already on the statute books rather than too great activity for the enactment of still more laws was the prevailing note struck by speakers on a variety of subjects at the fall business meeting of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. Mrs. George R. Fearing Jr., president of the state league, touched upon this point in opening the meeting and it was taken up by other speakers, specially by Mrs. Madeline H. Appel, acting secretary of the Massachusetts Commission on Child Labor, in discussing existing child labor laws which need more efficient enforcement.

"As a result of years of effort and many legislative campaigns a fine body of laws has been built up in Massachusetts for the protection of children in industry," Mrs. Appel said. "But laws are only the beginning and their enforcement is often a more difficult problem. With between 40,000 and 50,000 children between 14 and 16 at work in this State it is of vital importance that we actually give them the protection which the laws were designed to afford.

"In the United States 5,000,000 children are habitually absent from school and 7,000,000 have never been enrolled; according to Commissioner Tigert. There is need for a more adequate system of child accounting and a more thorough realization that nothing mut be allowed to interfere with education.

"The law protecting newsboys presents another serious enforcement problem. The regulations are poorly enforced in most places because the public has the impression that every newsboy is on the road to the White House or some equally exalted position. As a matter of fact, investigations show that street trading for small youngsters hinders education. Newsboys were found to be more retarded in schools in spite of normal intelligence and they contributed three and a half times their proportionate number of juvenile delinquents."

Discussion of different phases of the problems of vocational education and details of school administration of an extra-educational nature occupied much of the sessions. Considerable time was given to discussion of the Sheppard-Towner Bill and its application.

MAINE FARMERS PROTEST

AUGUSTA, Maine — Maine farmers are "up in arms," according to a statement by Charles E. Gurney, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, because the New England states are excluded from the benefits of the new freight rate discount on all farm products, effective for the remainder of the country. They plan to register their protest at a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington on December 14, he stated.

RELICS OF MEXICO'S PAST TO BE SAVED

Government to Excavate and Control Monuments of Great Nahua and Maya Civilizations Before the Spanish Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The many ruined cities of the prehistoric civilizations which once flourished in Mexico and Central America are to be preserved as national parks and reservations, and these cities are to be exhumed from the jungle and placed in a condition similar to that of Pompeii and the cities of the Nile valley. An agreement has been reached among the republics which compose the recently established Federation of Central America, and the federal government of Mexico has completed a survey of the Nahuatlan and Mayan civilizations —the two great racial groups which once divided Mexico—and the work of plotting the area and boundaries of the national parks to inclose these ruins is now going on.

The information is brought to the United States by Pedro M. Elias, a member of the staff of the Mexican National Museum, delegated to the federal department of the interior, which has charge of the work, and who is in San Francisco, on his way to Washington, to obtain an outline of the methods by which the United States establishes and maintains its national reservations. Mr. Elias was recently in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, capital of the new Federation of Central American Republics, conferring with the federal council of that federation, with respect to the preservation of the Maya cities, which extend from the eastern slope of the Cordilleras, in what is now the state of Chiapas, down through Yucatan, into Guatemala and parts of Honduras.

Fifty Points Included

This coordinated movement will preserve for all time some 50 cities, pyramids, temples and other monuments of the Maya races, which are supposed to have reached the height of their civilization about the time of the beginning of the Christian Era, and of the Nahua races, of which the most familiar is the Aztec, which came into domination of nothern Mexico some five centuries later. While there is no key stone by which the glyphs on these temples may be read, there is hope that the Maya inscriptions may be deciphered. The Nahua inscriptions are ideographic, consisting mainly of picture writing, which probably never can be read, since the reader must first have the basic idea of the picture writer before he can undertake translation, and this idea has been lost. The Maya races left a coordinated hieroglyphic writing, indicating the possession, if not of an alphabet, of at least of a standardized character for each word of their language. On this is based the hope of some day unraveling the tangled skein of history which preceded the landing of the Spaniards in America's Egypt.

The Mexican Government also has decided to place a more rigorous check on the removal from Mexico of the tablets and other artifacts of these races, hundreds of which now rest in the British Museum and in other scientific institutions throughout the world. Hereafter, these excavators will be allowed to take only relics of which duplicates are found, or of which the National Museum in Mexico City has duplicates.

Tribes Numerous

To the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Elias said: "It is estimated that there were at least 50 separate tribes, each with its own tributary government, in the Nahua Empire, and between 20 and 25 in the far more advanced civilization of the Mayas, who, by the way, should not be confused with the present-day Maya Indians of Yucatan. In the case of the Nahuas, the majority of their ruins show that they built not only temples and palaces—very nearly synonymous, since both Mayas and Nahuas were under control of a priest caste—but rather permanent houses of stone and cement for the masses of the people. The Mayas, however, being an agricultural people, lived for the most part in wood and brush houses on their farms, building permanent structures of stone only as temples for their gods, of which they had literally myriads, and houses for their priests. This accounts for the fact that, in some of the most fertile valleys of the terrain once occupied by the Mayas, only solitary ruins are found, these being, of course, the temples, which once marked the center of populous farming communities. Such temples as these are found at Peten, Chichen-Itza, Ococingo, and a score of other places.

"The line of demarcation between the Nahua Empire in its southward movement, believed to have been from the valleys of the Gila and Rio Grande, in what is now the United States, and that of the Maya Empire, in its extensions north and south from the valleys of what are now the Mexican states of Tabasco and Chiapas, is clearly defined.

Work Under Way

"To preserve these ruins, the federal government of Mexico now has seven surveying parties in the field, each headed by a representative of the national museum.

"In the present state of Tabasco, there is a ruin of large area, so covered with earth and with large trees that even the natives who guided Cortez and his band inland, after they had first landed at what is now Coatzacoalcos, or Puerto Mexico, did not know of its existence, and did not mention it to the conquistadores. It is planned to cut two trenches at right angles, across this ruin, and in this manner learn not only what it contains, but, if possible, what race built it. It is the belief of the directors of the Mexican National Museum that it antedates even the Maya civilization, and may reveal a kingdom which antedates even the Christian era.

"The following out of this program will result, within the next decade, in the reappearance, in Mexico, and, quite probably, in Central America also, of a number of magnificent temples in which the Maya priests once sacrificed flowers and fruits to their golden-haired sun god, and of the great stone edifices in which the Nahua priests made human sacrifices on the greatest scale ever known. Mexico will become a vast national museum of the arts and crafts and preserved history of these vanished empires, and a storehouse of information for the students of all future generations."

JUDGE LANDIS TARGET OF FEDERAL STATUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —An amendment making it a "high misdemeanor" for a federal judge to engage in any paid employment outside the duties of his office, aimed at Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of Chicago, official baseball arbitrator, will be voted upon in the House before it completes consideration of the Administration bill providing for the creation of 28 new federal judges.

R. Walton Moore (D.), Representative from Virginia, who sponsored the amendment, attacked Judge Landis in a speech in the House yesterday when the judgeship bill was taken up.

Defense of Judge Landis was made by James R. Mann (R.), Representative from Illinois, who cited the occasion of Edward Douglas White, former Chief Justice of the United States, who acted as an arbitrator between the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He also declared that the present Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, served as an arbitrator in Montreal after his appointment.

In addition to assigning 28 new judges to various districts to relieve the congestion of court dockets, the bill provides for annual conferences between the Chief Justice of the United States and the federal district judges who may determine when and where a judge may be assigned temporarily to other courts than the one to which he has been appointed, if the need arises.

Strong opposition was aroused in the House from members who believed their states were neglected in the distribution of the districts named in the measure.

EDUCATION NEEDS PUBLIC INTEREST

Radcliffe Professor Points Out Necessity of Added Emphasis on the Activities of the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—That the chief advantage in setting aside a week devoted to education lies in the concentration of interest in the subject on the part of the public, and the added emphasis given to the needs and activities of the schools, is the view taken by Prof. Leslie O Cummings of the education department of Radcliffe College. He points out that the advance of education has brought with it complexities in all the steps from the kindergarten to the junior college, and public attention is essential to satisfactory solution of the problems.

Increased public confidence in the school and the educator is observed by Professor Cummings. With this, he urges, there comes the universal need for trained teachers, and trained teachers only. Entrance of the proper kind of student into the profession of teaching requires, he adds, "some assurance that after years of preparation, their statements about the needs and achievements of children will be given more consideration than those of uninformed parents, business men and, particularly, politicians with no training to pass judgment on technical questions."

"We need trained teachers but we also need trained laymen, both men and women," Professor Cummings declares. "It is of interest to note that Radcliffe is attacking both problems, that of securing better teachers and also a body of women in the community who are not only interested in education, but who are informed about education. Radcliffe offers professional courses for the further preparation of those already teaching. For educating the laymen, the college offers a course in the principles and problems of modern education designed for those, who wish to become intelligent citizens, capable of cooperating with teachers and superintendents in their efforts for better schools."

MILK STRIKE AGREEMENT

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A compromise settlement was reached here late Thursday night in the milk wagon drivers' strike when a proposition drawn up by a City Council committee was accepting by the Telling-Belle Vernon Company and representatives of the union. The new wage scale is said to be approximately 20 per cent less than that in effect when 800 drivers went on strike November 2, because the company refused to arbitrate the open shop question.

ANTI-BETTING BILL IS ADVOCATED BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Legislation barring from the mails all matter in any way connected with race track gambling and lotteries was urged before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday to prevent the nullification of state anti-gambling laws.

Wilbur F. Crafts, president of the International Reform Bureau, appeared before the committee as the spokesman of a delegation of clergymen from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Race track promoters opposing the legislation will be heard today.

"Race track gambling would go out of business if the mails were denied to persons engaged in selling odds or advance information to their dupes," said Mr. Crafts. He went at length into a discussion of the legislation, a House and Senate bill before the committee.

A section of the House bill bars from the mails any newspaper containing odds at which bets are being waged on horse races, prize fighting or any other form of contest. It imposes a fine of $5000 or imprisonment not more than five years, or both, in the case of violations.

Newspaper publishers will appear before the committee next Tuesday to protest against the enactment of this particular section of the bill, which its advocates assert is really the vital part of the legislation.

The Senate bill, introduced by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, strikes chiefly at race track gambling. The House measure goes even farther in denying the use of the mails and includes lotteries, schemes for offering prizes and the like, which would be barred also from transmission by wire.

As the legislation would prohibit newspapers from engaging in prize contests in connection with their circulation departments as well as the publishing of gambling news it is being fought hard by a certain class of publishers.

In urging the legislation, Mr. Crafts pointed out that thousands of dollars are placed in wagers in the big cities through this medium of transmitting race track news and that it is interfering seriously with the enforcement of state anti-gambling laws.

ROAD BUILDING AIDS THE UNEMPLOYED

Under Stimulus of Federal Grants Idle Are Benefited by New Highway Construction—Winter Contracts Are Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Public highway construction, under the stimulus of the federal aid provided for in the Highway Act passed by Congress in November, is proving a valuable means for relieving unemployment, according to an announcement made yesterday by the standing committee of the President's conference on unemployment.

Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce has urged the governors of the various states to let as many contracts as possible for highway construction. His purpose is not to propose that states enter on road building in winter weather, but he points out that if contracts are let now they will provide a basis on which contractors can order tools, machinery and supplies. Winter work will result from these orders and to that extent unemployment will be relieved.

Of the $75,000,000 appropriated for federal aid in highway construction provided in the act of November 9 last, $24,375,000 is now available and $48,750,000 will be available on January 1 next, according to figures furnished by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the central agency created by the conference. These amounts are in addition to the $68,500,000 unexpended balance from former acts giving federal aid in highway construction, a total of $141,625,000. It is expected that the various states will match these funds to the extent of at least $125,000,000, making the total federal aid for road work in 1922 more than $250,000,000.

The Bureau of Public Roads has figures showing that other state and county road construction, in which the federal government will not participate, will bring the grand total to approximately $650,000,000 for 1922. This does not include street construction in cities.

"This country," said Colonel Woods, "has a sufficient width in latitude to make out-of-door work possible in some part of it all the year around, and there never was a time when this advantage could be used to more benefit to the people of the United States than right now."

Reich and Lièvre
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What You Want in Children's Shoes

When you buy shoes for your boy or girl you probably want to get serviceability and the knowledge that the little feet will not be cramped or distorted. Appearance, too, counts.

When you buy Coward Shoes for Children you get exactly what you want. Our half century of successful shoe making warrants that.

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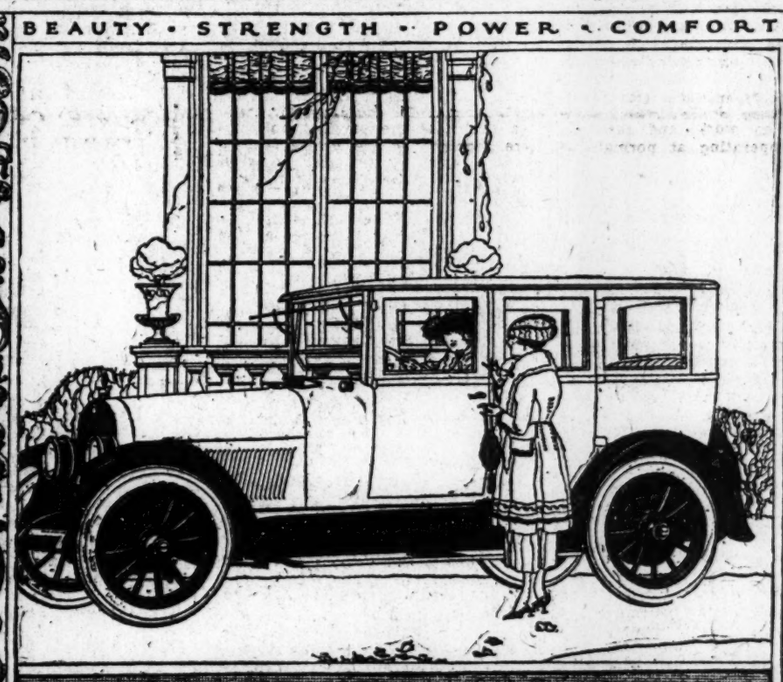

THE NEW 1922 FIVE PASSENGER
HAYNES 55
SEDAN

Advanced in design, irreproachable in appointment, rugged in structure, powerful of motor—this newest enclosed Haynes typifies the best that will be modern and desirable in motor cars next year.

Luxury and comfort are blended in its richly upholstered interior —adequately heated, skillfully ventilated through the cowl, windshield and roof, illuminated with the soft rays of an overhead dome light. Enhancing the completeness of its appointment are such thoughtful details as a mahogany vanity case. The Haynes instrument board brings control of the starting and lighting to the driver's finger-tip. Its motor—the famed fifty horsepower, Haynes-built, light six—supplies a flexible flowing power; surmounting the difficulties of hilly or country drives; accelerating with a response which dominates crowded traffic. With its ample space for five passengers, this new 1922 Haynes Sedan is the ideal all-purpose family car of intimate hospitality. Exterior side cowl lights and cord tires are standard equipment, which further accentuate the low price of $2835, f. o. b. factory. Other new 1922 Haynes 55 models are the five-passenger Touring Car at $1785, and the roomy two-passenger Roadster at $1835.

$2835 F.O.B. FACTORY

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Kokomo, Indiana
EXPORT OFFICE: 1715 *Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.*

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ANTI-LIQUOR GROUP IN BRITAIN HOPEFUL

United Kingdom Alliance Calls Especial Attention to Action of 115,839 School-Teachers in Petitioning for New Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—Satisfaction for the year that is past and optimism for the years that are to come characterize every page of the sixty-ninth annual report of the United Kingdom Alliance, a report which from beginning to end records nothing but steady progress for the "dry" forces of Great Britain.

The report expresses the satisfaction of the executive committee of the alliance with the fact "that during the year under review the people of Scotland have, for the first time in the history of their country, or of the United Kingdom, been able to exercise their undoubted right of decision as to whether retail liquor licenses should, or should not, be issued in their several localities," and it calls attention to the fact that in 584 areas 19,400 electors voted for limitation, and 453,278 for "no license," and 708,747 for "no change," the net result of the voting being that 381 licenses were taken away. Special mention is made of Glasgow where, on a poll of 76 per cent of the electorate, no fewer than 142,000 cast their votes for "no license," as against 182,000 for "no change."

Attention is also called to the memorial signed by 115,839 school-teachers urging the passing of a measure prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to young persons. Every grade of school was represented in the memorial, from Eton, Rugby, and Stonyhurst, to the humble village school. "Never before," says the report, "has the teaching profession spoken out as a whole like this on a matter intrusted to its care; and it is a subject of much satisfaction that such united action has been inaugurated in respect of this great temperance reform."

Improvement on Pre-War Days

Of the new licensing bill the report says that while no temperence reformer could welcome the relaxations granted under the act, it was recognized by temperance reformers that the measure was a compromise for which they were in no way responsible, and it was felt that the new hours were a great improvement on the hours of pre-war days.

The section of the report dealing with the question of compensation concludes: "When 'The Trade' can produce a record showing a drink traffic carried on without injury to the national health and morality, without national loss of efficiency, without waste of the national resources, and without diminution of national happiness—then we might be asked to reconsider the situation. Meanwhile the nation is wronged by the liquor traffic, and if it is convinced that the people ought to possess a veto power over the issue or renewal of licenses rather than to delegate their authority to the justices, there is no legal and no moral reason why they should not forthwith make such a change unfettered by any supposed obligations to the persons who for so long have enjoyed this monopoly which has wrought such terrible results as those which we have outlined."

The annual public meeting of the alliance once more attracted crowds to Manchester's large Free Trade Hall, which was filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience. The Hon. Geoffrey Howard, who presided, said that the drink evil was more dangerous at the present time than it had ever been, and that anyone who had properly examined the figures of the drink bill must surely realize that drink was a contributory cause of unemployment. The nation, he said, spent £476,000,000 on drink last year, and that money did not come out of superfluity, but at the expense of the necessaries of life. Four days of total abstinence would give Dr. Nansen what he wanted to feed needy Russians.

Lord Northcliffe's Views

The Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, referring to Lord Northcliffe's articles in The Times and The Daily Mail on prohibition in the United States, said that Lord Northcliffe took himself too seriously and was in danger of making himself look ridiculous, for nothing could be more absurd than for that nobleman after a two weeks' visit to a few people in America, who on his own admission were law-breakers, to pronounce a verdict on prohibition, especially in the face of President Harding's statement that "In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics, but from our memories."

Philip Snowden said that while he knew the uncertainty of political prophecy, he would venture to predict that when the general election did come the government which had been recklessly squandering the resources of the nation would come to the country with a program of nation economy and anti-waste. Two-thirds of the money raised by taxation, said Mr. Snowden, was spent on unnecessary, unremunerative, and unbeneficial schemes, and only one-third on services of a useful character. It was on this one-third that the anti-waste attack would be made, and education, housing, and other reconstructive work would suffer in consequence.

Britain was spending two and a half times more on drink than on armament, and the result was at least two and a half times more destructive. There were too many non-producers in the nation's economic system, but even worse were the producers who were engaged in destroying wealth and causing the mental, moral, and physical deterioration of the race. The temperance movement, he said, was the greatest of all anti-waste crusades, and sooner or later the people would see this and realize that peace, true economy, and sobriety were the only lasting foundation on which the industrial prosperity and glory of the people could be based. He was no pessimist as to the future of the human race. He did not believe that it had toiled painfully up the ages to finally end itself in misery. It had a glorious future before it, but between it and that future was the drink traffic which would have to be swept away.

RISE OF LEATHER PRICES IN VIENNA

Shoemakers and Leather Workers Are Much Affected by the Prohibitive Cost of Material

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Boots and shoes have risen to an enormous price in Vienna—much more in proportion than other articles of clothing. The cost of leather has gone up to such an extent that public indignation meetings have been held in Vienna, and in various provincial towns, to protest against such extortion.

It is true that the cost of labor has increased greatly as well as the cost of raw material. The latter has gone up largely because materials have to be bought abroad and paid for in foreign money. But the real cause in the great increase in the price of boots and shoes is the fact that they are being exported in large quantities, as the manufacturers much prefer to get foreign money for their wares instead of the depreciated Austrian crown. And not only boots and shoes are exported but also hides and leather. It is true that there is a general prohibition on the exporting of hides, but it is no secret that this prohibition is systematically evaded. Quite recently the authorities discovered 21 carloads of hides, all ready for shipment to Dutch firms, and prevented their exportation.

Austrian Leather Exports

Large quantities of Austrian leather have gone to Tzecho-Slovakia. Tzech firms have been buying sole leather in Austria because, with the Tzech crown worth 30 Austrian crowns, this leather was much cheaper than in their own country. Export permits for leather are readily granted by the Austrian Government without any regard to the fact that such exports increase the cost of manufacturing shoes in Austria.

The manufacturers are selling most of their output abroad, and, of course, at prices which the Austrian authorities cannot control. The retail trade is greatly worried at this export of shoes from Austria, and declare that from the standpoint of the consumer it is not right that an article of such necessity as shoes should be sacrificed to greedy commercial interests.

Leather prices have advanced by leaps and bounds. A pound of sole leather now costs from 1600 to 1900 crowns, and a square foot of uppers leather for stout walking shoes 1000 crowns. These prices represent an increase of nearly 160 per cent in less than a fortnight. As the leather merchants are obliged to import their materials from abroad, the unfavorable exchange conditions naturally affect the prices. Besides this, the cost of the chemicals used in tanning, wages, customs duties and freight rates have all advanced considerably. Skins and hides have all gone up in price, and, despite the prohibition of the export of rawhides, foreign dealers are buying large quantities and contrive somehow to get them out of the country.

Workers Voice Protest

The cost of leather has advanced so greatly that the leather workers' unions and shoemakers are holding demonstrations to protest against the continuous rise in price. A great meeting of shoemakers was held at Gratz when speakers declared that the present increase in prices was making it impossible for shoemakers to continue their work. With the coming of winter, the price of shoes, it was said, was nothing less than a catastrophe, as it would be impossible for the middle classes to buy at such prices. In no branch of trade was there such wealth and abundance as in the leather trade. Manufacturers and tanners were making millions. But in spite of this they declared they could not continue their business unless prices were reduced. Speakers warned the manufacturers and tanners of the seriousness of the situation and the danger of pushing things to an extremity.

The meeting concluded by passing a resolution of protest against the enormous and unjustifiable increase in the prices of leather. The Gratz Chamber of Commerce and Industry was requested to appeal to the national government to prohibit absolutely the export of raw hides from Austria, until the demands of the home trade were covered.

NEW WING DEVICE OF PROVEN VALUE

British Royal Air Force Tests the Alula "Fighting Wing" to Its Satisfaction—Great Durability and Speed Are Provided

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Descriptions of the Alula wing appeared in these columns many months ago, and reports of the demonstration of October 12 were widely published. The wing was designed for commercial flying, but since the Royal Air Force could not take a direct interest in such matters, and apparently the Civil Aviation Department did not, the plan was conceived of obtaining an official trial by producing an Alula "fighting wing," and in this the Royal Air Force took so much interest that Sir Edward Ellington, the director of research, suggested it should be fitted to a Martinsyde body with 300 h. p. Hispano Suiza engine. The machine was assembled, and R. W. Kenworthy has been flying it.

There is no need fully to describe the wing again. It is built as a cantilever, with mahogany planking in place of the usual fabric covering. It is of deep section where attached to the body, and tapers to pointed wing tips, which bend back toward the rear, and it is complexly curved.

The ailerons, instead of being placed at the wing tips as in ordinary practice, are situated about three feet from them nearer the body. They are hinged flaps flush to the surface and the rear edge: a section of the wing that bends down. They look curiously insufficient for lateral control, but the pilot finds them not only adequate at top speed, but also at the minimum which, in this composite machine, is about 90 miles per hour. If a machine were specially designed for the wing it would have a minimum speed of about 70 miles per hour, but it is considered that even then the aileron surface would be sufficient. As to this it may be remarked that a common fault of high-speed types is the falling off of lateral control when flying slowly preparatory to landing, just when full lateral control is necessary.

Wing Sufficiently Stable

The wing has a certain amount of inherent lateral stability, but the trial machine is admittedly unstable longitudinally. So, for that matter, are many types of aeroplanes; and in the operation of landing this, in many cases, is rather an advantage, since absolute inherent stability always to some extent reduces controllability.

The Alula is a high-lift, low-resistance wing, and the very fact that it carries a big load in proportion to its surface—over 19 pounds to the square foot (which the writer believes has never been equaled)—and has no mechanical contrivance for varying angle or area, or any braking device on the ground, means both high-speed landing and a long run.

The area of the wings is 106¼ square feet, the gross weight 2022 pounds, the loading per horsepower 6.13 pounds, the loading per square foot 19.03 pounds. It is estimated that the trial machine could ascend to 30,000 feet. Its horizontal speed near the ground is up to 180 miles per hour; and it climbs to 3000 feet in 72 seconds. Actually the vertical speed works out at more than 120 miles per hour, which has never been exceeded and, one would imagine, would satisfy the most ardent helicopterist! But all these performances could be exceeded by a machine specially designed: this composite craft was handicapped by having tailplane and elevator designed for quite another type.

Controllability Proved

Mr. Kenworthy is not a "trick flyer," but he was able to show that the machine is controllable; and it was quite evident that in maneuverability it lacked nothing. But a far more interesting aspect of the wing is that suggested in the original intention of the designer, A. Holle, a Dutchman, who began experiments about 12 years ago with the object of producing a heavy load-carrying, comparatively low-speed machine. He aimed at nothing less than regular cargo aeroplanes, or aerial "tramps." He formed the Commercial Wing Syndicate, which consists chiefly of his own countrymen; but for the first few years he carried on experiments at the Blackburn Aeroplane Works at Leeds. The syndicate have no intention of building aeroplanes, but simply set out to supply special wings based on the Alula idea for any specific purpose desired.

High lift and low resistance, apart from the original idea of commercial flying, point surely to a racing type; and an Alula wing machine was entered for the aerial Derby this year. There is not the slightest doubt that it could make a bold bid for victory in such a contest, or even in the Deutsch Cup, which attracts the fastest machines in the world. That we have heard little of it in such conditions, however, is no matter for regret.

High Speed Assured

For a racing type the wing's high lift can be utilized for carrying a powerful engine on a small machine; and as the wing has no exterior wires, is swept back at the tips, and is generally streamlined, high speed is assured. But a better use would be for the carrying of a big useful load with an economical and relatively low-powered engine, low fuel-consumption, and an air-speed perhaps of no more than 75 miles per hour.

Like the Handley Page wing, the Alula has a big lift coefficient; but, unlike the Handley Page, its resistance is small. The Handley Page wing can, size for size, carry more in the way of power than any ordinary aeroplane wing, and by this means can force its pace, but only at the cost of useful load and of extravagant fuel consumption. On the other hand, the Handley Page wing when fully developed will be variable, its slots to be opened and closed at the will of the pilot. This involves some mechanical contriving, but it will be done; and when done it will enable landings to be made at very low speed. There was some suggestion that the Handley Page idea should be combined with the Alula, but a glance at the latter shows how difficult, if not impossible, this would be.

Wires Will Give Little Trouble

The Alula, like all cantilever wings, has the great advantage of not having exterior wires; and the interior wires, being quite short, are subject to very little change. In fact the Alula wing can be exposed to the weather for months on end without any occasion for truing-up, which to ordinary machines is a constant expense and trouble. This makes for economy; and the big margin for useful load permits the addition of safety and comfort devices which are so important in passenger aeroplanes.

The objection that such wings, with their complex curves, could not be manufactured cheaply or easily repaired, could certainly be met by the employment of some alloy or composition cast in molds, in numbered sections, instead of the elaborate mahogany covering of the wings of the trial machine.

A very important consideration is that the use of such wings may be carried forward to machines of great size, whereas with the ordinary wing, owing to the rapid increase of weight with span, a limit is soon reached where there is no margin of lift for fuel or passengers. Probably a useful load of 10 tons is the limit; whereas with the cantilever wing, and especially the Alula type in its practicable variations, there appears to be no limit within reason, always remembering, of course, that for a long time to come size development will be affected by other construction considerations and by the exigencies of commercial air transport. At the moment the essential problem before commercial flying is not that of carrying a hundred tons on one machine, but that of carrying one or two tons at a speed greater than by any other means, and at a cost that will compare with that of railway and steamship; and this is quite definitely what the Alulu does promise.

EXPENDITURES TO FALL IN AUSTRALIA

Cost of Maintaining Works of Defense Is Already Decreasing With the "Scrapping" of Three Torpedo Destroyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Washington Conference may have influenced the Royal Australian Navy in placing three torpedo destroyers, the Tasmania, Tattoo and Success, out of commission. It is more probable that the navy has been cut down to enable an increase in the military side. If so the saving effected has not appeased those parliamentary critics who desire to see a larger postal vote and a smaller defense one.

The three destroyers paid off were modern vessels which had been presented to the Commonwealth by the British Admiralty, and a certain discontent is said to have been caused thereby among officers and ratings in the Australian service. The Australian ships still in commission are three light cruisers, Melbourne the flagship), Sydney and Brisbane; two mine sweepers; three destroyers; three submarines, and a mother ship for the submarines. It is considered by some naval men that these vessels are not sufficient and that, moreover, the curtailment of training cruises is apt to reduce the fine standard of efficiency shown by Australia's vessels in the great war.

Not Blow to Promotion

Laird Smith, Minister for the Navy, says that these destroyers have been put in reserve and their crews will be transferred to ships actually in commission, with the exception of those of the crew who are Royal Naval men lent to Australia by Britain; as the time of the latter has now expired they will be sent back to England. The Minister declared that none of the men, officers or ratings of the Royal Australian Navy would be adversely affected by the placing of the destroyers in reserve. He added that all the ships which had been put out of commission would be kept in order and exercised periodically.

Before he left for Washington, the Minister for Defense, Senator Pearce, made a statement in which he claimed that the proposed military expenditure for this year showed no substantial increase over that of 1913-14, and that if the reduced purchasing power of the sovereign were taken into consideration there was an actual reduction. The statistician had shown that a sum of 22s. 4d. in the first quarter of 1914 was equivalent to 34s. 5d. in the second quarter of 1921.

The estimates this year, said Senator Pearce, showed a proposed expenditure on the military forces of £3,632,011, of which amount £384,111 had been cut off, leaving a net total of £3,247,900. As compared with this, the estimates in 1913-14 were £3,278,044 and the actual expenditure for that year was £2,641,321. War cost did not enter into that year. Senator Pearce says that if provision were made on current estimates in the same proportion as in 1913-14 at the reduced value of the pound, the sum of £5,005,159 would be required; or if the present year's estimates were considered on the same basis of the sovereign they would shrink to £2,107,596.

Analyzing the estimates, it is apparent that the chief reason why this year's estimates so greatly exceed those of last year is partly due to the fact that some items in the past were paid out of war loan while now revenue must bear the burden.

Expenditure Analyzed

The expenditure last year on the permament forces was £374,053 and on instructional staffs £262,567. This year these items are combined and the sum asked is £666,951. Senator Pearce asks £434,302 this year for military training as against £191,950 last year, while for camps of training there is also an increase from £69,507 to £150,435. Military works, military stores and munitions and factories account for other increases in estimates this year over actual expenditure last year.

A general improvement in the military training of young Australians is recorded in detail in the annual defense statement for the training year which ended on June 30. On that date 120,936 senior cadets were registered for training, and 29,067 were drafted into the citizen forces. Of approximately 30,000 men transferred to the citizen army, only 928 were marked as "missing." For the half year, the average percentage of attendance at compulsory drills was 84.99, Queensland leading with 90.75 per cent. In the previous year the average reached 85.3 per cent.

An efficiency return showed that 77,693 of 96,279 senior cadets in training fulfilled requirements. The number mentioned as being in training is the figure reached after all exemptions and deductions for men already in the citizen force have been made. Those in charge of Australia's compulsory universal training see little reason for dissatisfaction in these figures.

MODEL CHILDREN'S COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—In a circular recently issued by the Ministry of Justice on the establishment of children's courts, it is pointed out that the Cape Town system is a model for every magistrate's court in the Union. A complete reform of all existing methods of handling juvenile delinquents is assured if the instructions contained in this document are generally carried out in the right spirit. Every child who has to be brought before a magistrate in respect of some offense will be treated as a potentially good citizen whose ways may be improved, and only in the last resort classed among the criminals.

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Large bags, small bags, and more variations than we can describe, properly, in ordinary language.

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Freshly made hearts
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Lace Stockings, Clocked Stockings, Ribbed Stockings; prices up to.....$15.00 per pair
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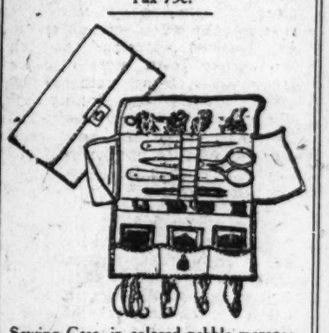

Sewing Case, in colored pebble morocco leather. Containing 3 packs needles, 5 skeins of silk, scissors, pearl handle stiletto button hook, and metal bodkins. Size 5¾x3½ inches.....$8
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RESULT OF COTTON RESEARCH IN EGYPT

Board to Which the Task of Research Was Delegated Is Enthusiastic Over Egypt's Great Cotton-Raising Possibilities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Attention was drawn in The Christian Science Monitor to the institution of the Cotton Research Board in order to "combine, coordinate, and extend research of cotton" in Egypt. That the wide scope of usefulness open to the board is being utilized is shown in the first annual report for 1920 which has just been issued. Egypt can undoubtedly grow in bulk the best cotton in the world, and, provided it can maintain the high quality which has made its staple crop famous, it need fear no competitors. The supreme importance of the board's task is therefore perfectly obvious, and it is good to see that this is fully recognized by the board itself.

Although in the short period of its existence it cannot be expected that striking results should have been obtained there is no doubt that much useful work has been done by the board, especially in laying out the lines of research which promise most important developments. As a foundation, a careful botanical study of existing varieties of cotton in Egypt has been made. From these varieties the extraction of pure lines and the selection and propagation of selected strains are being made. Further, the special staff of botanists engaged by the board is studying hybridization, germination, experiments on shedding and so forth. In the agricultural experiments special attention has been given to carrying out variety tests, spacing, the effect of subsoil water, and reduced watering. As regards the variety tests, most valuable information is being gathered of the yields, qualities, and ginning out-turn of the best known and most promising varieties. Work has been rendered difficult, as pure lines of each variety are through natural hybridization in the fields hard to find.

A Profitable Variety

Up to the present all experiments go to show that, financially, sakellaridis—the cotton which is now almost universally grown in Lower Egypt—is the most profitable to grow. Very considerable study has been given to a new cotton, named pillon, which was being heavily boomed on account of its alleged high yield and ginning out-turn, earliness and comparative immunity from bollworm. The tests carried out have shown that in only one respect in its ginning out-turn (109 against 98 for sakellaridis) did it justify the claims of the originator. Its yield is certainly higher than sakellaridis, but its inferiority (length staple 30.5 millimeters against 35 millimeters for average sakellaridis coarser and weaker) more than discounts this in considering the two cottons financially.

Being very like sakellaridis in color, there is a danger of mixing it and therefore its further cultivation is discouraged. This danger had been considered so serious in the past that a law had already been drafted prohibiting its being grown. In the opinion of the board this is now unnecessary, as its alleged advantages are being proved to be unfounded and thus cultivators will have no inducement to cultivate it.

Extremely valuable field work has been done by the state domains administration, a department which, paradoxically enough, is not administered by the Ministry of Agriculture but by that of Finance. Having large estates and a well qualified staff, special attention has been given to seed production, with the result that the administration's seed is the purest obtainable in the country. The quantity is, however, comparatively insignificant, only a little over 7000 ardebs being produced against the country's requirements of 500,000 ardebs, but this means of maintaining pure seed is invaluable.

Special Strains Selected

It is specially the task of the botanists attached to the board's administration to select special strains from which the very high quality of Egyptian cotton may be maintained, though private enterprise in this direction is by no means discouraged. Considerable progress in this work is being made, but the time has still been too short to permit any definite results. From the results so far obtained from the spacing experiments it would appear that the densest sown (28,500 holes to the acre) not only gave the highest but also the earliest yield.

The effect of subsoil water on the plant is being studied. So far the experimental work goes to confirm the results of previous work on this important subject, namely that deep drainage is most essential in order to assure a heavy yield. It will be interesting to see if the shedding of bolls is as directly connected with the level of the water table. Past experiments conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture have gone to show that much advantage to the crop was realized by reducing largely the amount of irrigation water given under ordinary conditions to the cotton crop. Those conducted under the board's auspices have not so far confirmed this important point, but careful experiments are being repeated.

In the program proposed for the coming year, work on the above lines is being continued. In addition special tests designed to establish the effect of various crop rotations on the cotton crop are being made, but results cannot be arrived at before at least four years. Special attention will be given to the determination of the advantage, if any, of seed obtained from the first picking over that from the second. As regards the latter it is estimated that at the present this causes on the average a loss on the total [illegible] 30 per cent.

American Cotton's Possibilities

The report contains some very useful articles, such as the study of the possibilities of the American grown Egyptian cotton (Arizona) known as pima cotton, the measures introduced to estimate the Egyptian cotton crop, for the control of the pink bollworm and for establishing precisely the quantities of water necessary to realize optimum crop returns. Several good reviews of interesting publications on the subject of cotton are introduced together with several annexes giving the outlines of previous study on the subject. Doubtless all these works will be found in the new library which the board has collected at its headquarters at Giza near Cairo.

On the whole, then, the Cotton Research Board may be congratulated on making a good start.

The Egyptian Council of Ministers has recently approved the measure extending the restriction of areas to be put to cotton, namely, not more than one-third of the cultivable area of any holding, to the years 1922 and 1923, with the object of stabilizing the price of Egyptian cotton. As the present crop will be by far the smallest in the last 25 years, the latest estimate giving the figure of 3,440,000 cantars of 100 pounds against an average during that period of over 6,000,000 cantars, and as the price has risen very considerably recently, it is possible that this decision may be reconsidered.

ARABIANS APPEAL TO GENERAL GOURAUD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The following appeal appeared in an Arabic journal called "Al-Balag."

"We beg M. le Juge to have this article translated into French and brought before General Gouraud, our only resource. We wish to call attention to the following circumstances:

"The Turkish Government demolished our property and left us without habitation. We have been obliged to lodge in the ruins like bats and owls. We have made up tents from the veils of our women and changed the coverings of our beds into curtains.

"You have befriended by special decrees those who during the war sold their houses or became indebted. Have pity on us as you have had pity on them.

"We are equally with them the children of God, and we are all citizens of the same city, and children of one father, who is none other than yourself.

"The municipality gave to us as the price of our property notes of credit worded to be paid in gold. We were compelled by necessity to sell these, each 100 piastres gold, at 30 or 40 Turkish paper piastres, which represent only 5 or 6 gold piastres.

"Our sold credit notes are now in the hands of our wealthy people who are going to cash them in gold.

"We have no other help but God and the pity of our equitable government.

"Our properties have been scattered by the wind, and these were our only resources. It would not cost the rich much to return to us our goods, or to refund to us the difference in price between what we received for them and their value."

NATIVES PROTEST AGAINST POLL TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal — A deputation from the Transvaal Native Congress laid its views on the Transvaal Poll Tax Ordinance before Dr. Loram and General Lemmer, members of the Native Affairs Commission, in Winchester House, Johannesburg, recently, when it was stated that since 1919 natives and the congress had repeatedly asked for the reduction of the £2 poll tax, chiefly on the grounds of the high cost of living and inadequate returns.

They submitted:

(a) That they have not been consulted about this tax, and, therefore, the government should exempt natives.

(b) That they will not get any benefit, direct or indirect from the revenue of this tax, and therefore they cannot shoulder a burden of expenditure in which they have not shared in the spoils.

(c) That the time has come when native taxation should be accounted for in its expenditure and a certain fair proportion thereof be defined which will be laid aside exclusively as an expenditure to the benefit of natives.

Mass meetings of colored people in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Benoni and district, Springs, Modderfontein and Roodepoort have passed resolutions not to pay the provincial poll tax until the legality of taxation without representation has been tested in the courts.

The natives have since decided to abandon the idea of active or passive resistance, and to pay the tax under protest, leaving its legality to be decided by the law courts, to which end a test case is to be brought.

EXCHANGE SYSTEM AND WORLD TRADE

British Authority Declares Depression Is Due to the "Inexorable Laws" of Exchange

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a recent meeting of the Scottish Economic League held in this city, Alexander Johnston, managing director of the North British Rubber Company, dealt with the question of Labor and prices and the general causes of the trade depression.

The present depression, he said, with its attendant unemployment with all its bad patches was possibly a blessing in disguise. It was a heroic recovery from the inflation of the war and post-war years, and would probably accomplish in a couple of years a descent which, under more normal circumstances, might have meant a cycle of many years of depression and bad trade. By its suddenness, and the financial chaos that accompanied it, it solved a problem that had puzzled many economists and industrial leaders.

Economic Developments

Obviously, with the cost of living steadily ascending, it was not possible, he said, to ask Labor to accept a reduction, and until Labor did accept a reduction the cost of living could not come down. Then suddenly came the slump, really precipitated by the withdrawal in America of financial facilities on the part of the banks, and holders began hurriedly sacrificing stock to get money.

This was followed by what was known as "the buyers' strike," and holders of stocks and manufacturers sold at any price in order to keep going. This vicious circle was broken at last, and the cost of living began to come down until the reduction justified a similar reduction in workers' wages. It would be an astonishing figure, he stated, if it could be calculated, the number of millions of pounds that had been lost on the fall in prices.

Exchange System Accountable

The question of exchanges, he said, was the most sinister feature of modern economics. That monster, which had been created by the European nations out of their bank note printing presses, promised to bring civilization to ruin unless some means of combating its inexorable laws could be discovered. Today it meant that because the currencies of other European nations were depreciated they could undersell Great Britain, because, in effect they were paying their workers a lower wage in pounds sterling than the British workers were receiving, and, as wages formed so large a portion of the total cost, that gave them an unreasonable advantage over the British producer.

Trade depression in Great Britain was therefore due to high cost of production and loss of the European markets. As the world was situated, and if they were to make a living, they must meet the market. If they did not do so, they were lost, and there was nothing for it but to stand back and let other nations do the world's business.

TRANSVAAL TAX PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

POTCHEFSTROOM, Transvaal —At the Diocesan Native Conference a debate, lasting several hours on the poll tax imposed by the Transvaal Provincial Council, was carried on with great feeling on the hardships to which the native people were subject, at the conclusion of which the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"1. That this missionary and native conference of the diocese of Pretoria desires to express its deep sense of the injustice of the taxation of natives at the present time and earnestly impresses upon the government the need of legislation to prevent the Provincial Council from taxing the natives.

"2. That whereas the tax in the Transvaal is already £1 more than in any other province in the Union, we request the government to ease the position of the natives of the Transvaal by reducing the hut tax at least 10s."

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YOU can save money if you give your family plenty of fish—but be sure it is well and daintily cooked—and made appetizing with that "wonder-worker of cookery"—

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Brass Colonial Candle Sticks, Pair $10.00

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Every Rug represents a rare value

Rugs averaging 4 x 6 feet, ... special at $38.00
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For Monday

A New Selection of
Tea Gowns and Boudoir Robes
exceptionally priced

Tea Gowns of chiffon velvet, moufflon-trimmed; lined throughout with georgette crepe, . . . $37.50
Tea Gowns of crepe-back satin, with sleeves of georgette crepe, . $32.50
Lounging Robes of velours armure, lined throughout with silk, $25.00
Kimonas of crepe de Chine, hand-embroidered, ... $12.00

War Revenue tax additional

(Third Floor)

For Monday

Another Extraordinary Sale
of
Upholstery Squares

(so desirable for making up as pillow tops, chair seats, work bags and other useful and decorative articles)

exceptionally low-priced at
90c., $1.40 & 1.75 each

All of these fabrics are admirable as to quality and color. Among them are fine damasks, brocades, velvets, armures, taffetas and tapestries

(Sale on the Fourth Floor)

The Fur Department
suggests, for holiday presents of practical value
Fine Fur Coats
specially priced, as quoted;

Muskrat Coats, . from $135.00
Wild Cat Coats, . from 150.00
Nutria Coats, . . from 225.00
Raccoon Coats, . . from 290.00
Hudson Seal (dyed-muskrat) Coats, from 325.00

These Coats, generally, are in sizes for women and misses

Also

Higher-cost
Fur Garments

which have been subjected to additional large reductions from the former prices

(Third Floor; Madison Avenue section)

Boudoir Slippers

in every wanted style and material for
Women, Misses and Children

are shown, moderately priced

on the Second Floor

HOLIDAY GIFT SUGGESTIONS

At $5.00 or less
Bud Vases of sterling silver
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Women's Hosiery (silk or wool)
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From $5.00 to 10.00
Boxes of Stationery
Room Towels (dozen)
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Linen Damask Table Cloths
Linen Damask Table Napkins (dozen)
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From $10.00 to 25.00
Steel-beaded Silk Hand Bags
1-A Folding Kodaks
Phonograph Record Albums
Bread Trays of sterling silver
Candlesticks of sterling silver
Mayonnaise Bowls of sterling silver
Seed Pearl Necklaces
Opera Glasses
Imported Perfume Sets (in box)
Gold Bracelets (14-karat)

MOROCCAN REBEL SHOWS ENTERPRISE

Abd el Krim, Insurgent Leader, Drives About at Night in Car and Makes It Rule That Tribal Chiefs Visit Him Regularly

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELILLA, Morocco—Although it is a success of a kind, one of the most tragic events in the entire history of the feud between the Moors and the Spaniards has just taken place. The Spanish flag now flies over Mont Arruit. After being hoisted to the top of the staff on one of the castellated towers that, joined by a bridge, constitute the entrance gate to this little place, it was lowered to half mast in recognition of all that had taken place there, and what the Spaniards found on their re-entry. If the official investigations that are taking place upon the circumstances of the early days of the disaster in the Melilla country should lead to anything, there should be some sad disclosures about Mont Arruit.

It will be remembered, that when the Spanish troops were scattered from their positions at Anual and elsewhere, General Silvestre and his staff having already fallen, they were collected for a last stand here at Mont Arruit, General Navarro being in command of them. Some of the story of that heroic resistance has already been told in these columns, how it was attempted to feed the defenders from Melilla by aeroplane with flour and water, how many of these consignments missed their mark and were taken by the surrounding Moors, and how again the soldiers bore themselves so bravely and General Navarro was as the father among them, encouraging them all to the utmost of his ability.

Recapture of Mont Arruit

Great privations, as we know now, were endured, but there was hope until nearly the end that relief would come. But it came not, and ultimately orders were given from Madrid that it should surrender, as nothing could be done. So it surrendered, and after that little or nothing was known of what took place. There were ugly rumors of Moorish outrages, but the best was hoped for. It was known beforehand that Colonel Primo de Rivera, brother of the captain-general of Madrid, and member of a most distinguished family, had made the supreme sacrifice.

As usual the Sanjurjo and Berenguer columns went forward on the operation that had the retaking of Mont Arruit for its object, and there were some interesting figures among the officers on this occasion. The Infante Alfonso was one of them, Prince Philip of Bourbon was another and Prince Gabriel a third. The rebels had already to a large extent evacuated the place as the result of preliminary operations, and now they offered but little resistance to the oncoming Spanish columns. There was some sharpshooting from the hills about, and here and there the Spanish balloons and aeroplanes found out little bands of hostile Moors and dropped a bomb or two on them, but there were no signs of any collective enemy force, and the little place was almost deserted when the Spaniards entered it.

It is not of a kind that could ever have made any good defense if it had been seriously attacked, for its natural and strategic points are weak. It is a trifle of a hill, round which small houses are built as a ring. The sights that met the gaze of the Spaniards when they entered were not such as they wish to remember; the Moors had only too plainly wrecked a barbarous revenge upon the Spanish forces that they found there.

Military Occupation Urged

The news of what the Spaniards found at Mont Arruit will create a great impression in Spain, and it will do something to stiffen the people's backs. It is at this moment currently reported that General Berenguer has sent to Madrid detailed plans of what he wishes to do in future operations, asking for the authorization of the government, and it is known beyond doubt that in this statement he advocates the military occupation of the whole of the zone as a preliminary to the general pacification, declaring that the Morocco problem can be solved in no other way. It is equally well known that prominent members of the government are personally against any such scheme, but the prestige of the High Commissioner has so much increased in recent times that there is a confident belief that the government will feel the necessity of acceding to his suggestions.

There is the most abundant evidence that Abd el Krim, the leader of the insurgent Moors, features of whose remarkable personality have already been described by the present correspondent, is a man of more resource, shrewdness and ability even than has been supposed, or it may be that the stress of circumstances and necessity have made him keener. Of all Moors who have been fighting against Spain he seems to be about the ablest, and when there is a tendency among the Spaniards to deprecate him they have in the end to admit his merits. His cupidity may be great enough, as it is to be feared it always is in these cases, but it is not of that excessive and guileful class that Raisuli's is. Abd el Krim seems a finer being. Some special information upon the situation and conduct of this important man who is strongly affecting the fortunes of one European nation and may be affecting those of more, concerning his situation and his present manners and methods, comes this way.

Abd el Krim has been despondent lately, and with good cause, for he has by this time lost most of what he gained in his brilliant overwhelming coup in the last days of July. He has made certain appeals to France, and has offered the surrender of prisoners on certain terms to Spain but, despite his occasional pessimism, he has made no suggestions of complete capitulation. He has a hopeful temperament, and in his adversity he ransacks the possibilities of other enterprises.

He has been using his young brother, who does not possess his qualities but nevertheless is an enlightened young man who has had an engineer's education in Madrid, as his chief assistant in a political sense, and has dispatched him to the western end of the zone with instructions to stir up all possible trouble round about Xauen, Tetuan and Larache, with the object of drawing off the Spanish troops from Melilla and possibly—though this is hardly hoped for now—of setting the whole zone to simultaneous war. He recognizes, however, that his appeal to the western Moors will come with less force now, when they know he is in straits, than it might have done a short time ago.

Moors Not Dependable

The last news is that Abd el Krim is with the tribe of Beni Sidel, who are neighbors of the Beni Bu Ifrur, near to which are the important mines which are exploited by various companies. He passes most of his time during the day in the rooms of the native school of Tauriat Zat, where he holds frequent conferences with the leaders of the Guelayas tribes. He does not spend his nights there, and is accustomed to change his sleeping place continually because he is afraid of being treacherously attacked. He knows very well that, while he has many faithful friends, there is a considerable proportion of the Moors round about him who cannot be depended upon now. He moves generally with only a few men about him, his escort usually consisting of eight men of the Beni Urriaguel tribe. He does not wish to have big groups in attendance, for the reason that Spanish aviators would thus be able to mark him easily. This chief of the rebels has at last an automobile at his disposal and for chauffeur he has a tribesman of Beni Urriaguel who has some rudimentary knowledge of mechanics. In this machine it is the custom of the Abd el Krim to make journeys by night, one or two men accompanying him with a machine gun. He makes it a rule that the tribal chiefs who are at his disposal shall visit him regularly, and when one fails to do so he sends an emissary to find out the reason why. Another rule is that each one of these chiefs shall make him a daily tribute of five pesetas. He has been keeping himself as much east as he dare, in spite of his heavy losses and the apparent hoplessness of things in these parts because he fears the complete surrender to the Spaniards of the whole of the Guelayas. It is also said that he has imprisoned a number of his followers whom he suspected of being friendly to Spain.

Beni Sicar Chiefs

Lately large numbers of the various sections of the Beni Sicar tribes have been coming in with the white flag of surrender. The great and stanch friend of Spain, Abd el Kader, one of the most influential of all Moors in this part of Morocco, is the foremost chief of these tribes, and his influence and their losses and sufferings are causing the surrender of people who have not been directly under his control. The Beni Sicar chiefs when they have thus come in asking for pardon have presented a curious appearance and told some strange tales. As they surrendered, Spanish cinematographs have occasionally been set to work, and these have frightened the Moors enormously, for they believed they were machine guns. They say that Abd el Krim has been deceiving them in regard to the power of Spain, assuring them that she had only as many soldiers left as they had killed in July. When these Moors pointed out that huge battalions were continually arriving, he said that that was just a trick of the Spaniards, and that they were embarking these men from Melilla in the darkness of night to disembark them in the sight of the Moors in the light of the morning. As to the Spanish warships that were lying off the coast, he said that these were all English. He further informed them that revolutions were taking place all over Spain, and there would soon be one in Melilla. When it occurred he, Abd el Krim, and his army would cross over to the south of the peninsula and invade the country.

When these surrendering tribesmen came in they were received by Abd el Kader and Colonel Riquelme, the latter being an officer of most intimacy with the natives and an old friend of Abd el Krim. Both assured the incomers of the badness of their past disloyalty and of the fact that all who remained disloyal would be severely punished. They agreed that for the future Abd el Kader would be regarded as their only chief. As the result of these surrenders, the pacification in these parts is such that it has just been possible to send a convoy to Tizza without special protective forces and it was put to no inconvenience on the way.

It is stated that Abd el Krim has "European agents" in Melilla who make it their business to incite the civil population against the natives who come into the town, with the object of provoking fights and the further object of diminishing the desire for surrender among the tribes outside when they hear these stories.

BRANCH PLANT FOR GERMANY

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Announcement was made by the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company here that it was the intention of the company to establish and operate a branch in Germany in order to avail itself of the new production costs in that country

A CHANCE TO READ

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

From the dedication of the new Harvard College Library in 1915, it was the dream of the Director of the University Libraries to have a room, beautiful as it could be made, with a small, carefully selected collection of books among which students could browse at will, untrammeled by ordinary library conditions. He had seen hosts of freshmen, year after year, come to college with no real love for books and little knowledge of them; he had seen many carry away at the end of four years a degree, but leave the treasure-house of literature unexplored. In the demands of a crowded curriculum even those who cared for reading found little time to go out of the beaten path. It was desirable to put books in the way of these young men and make them easy of access.

The Farnsworth Room, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts

On Dec. 5, 1916, through the beneficence and personal interest of Mr. and Mrs. William Farnsworth of Dedham and Boston, the Director's dream came true. On that day, the room, a memorial to their son, Henry Weston Farnsworth, of the class of 1912, a soldier of the Foreign Legion in France, 1915, was opened with very simple exercises.

The door to the Farnsworth Room, the first at the right of the main entrance, is always enticingly open. Standing in the doorway, interest is at once aroused by its appearance, so entirely different from that usually associated with public or college libraries. The first impression is of a large private library, or perhaps of a library in a fine clubhouse. And as such it functions as nearly as possible.

The room is 40 feet by 30, and 16 feet high, with four large windows to the north. The style, emphasized by the fine carved mantel, is Georgian. There are comfortable leather chairs, deep leather divan, broad tables with shaded lamps—not just shades, but beautiful shades. The rich crimson hangings at the windows and over an unused door, with crimson winged chairs in the far corners, make an intriguing bit of color. In another corner is a 36-inch globe. On the mantel are silver candelabra and a clock that chimes the quarters. Over the mantel is a panel by Pierre Laurens of Paris, an unobtrusive but beautiful tribute to the service rendered by youth in the world war. From the walls, portraits of Harvard presidents by Copley and Blackburn look down in seeming approval. On the shelves, behind bindings in chromatic harmony as exquisite as that of an oriental rug, forgather poetry, biography, travel, romance, and the serene meditative wisdom of the ages, with enough of later literature to lighten the whole.

In this room, devoted to cultural and recreational reading, there are no hard and fast rules except that all studying is to be left on the other side of the door. As golf is a gentleman's game, so this is a gentleman's room; no other restrictions are necessary.

When the room was opened, it was suggested that a boy might be needed to return books to their proper places. The beauty, the dignity, the orderliness have done that work better than any boy could have done it. Nothing ever has been said on the subject, but instinctively, from the first day, the college men have answered the appeal of the surroundings by returning books to their allotted places. Unless there is a numbered arrangement, but that arrangement is disregarded whenever greater usefulness demands. For instance, there is a strong interest in poetry. In answer a certain section has become a poets' corner where gather a goodly company of those poets now particularly popular: John Masefield, Alan Seeger, Edwin Arlington Robinson, John Drinkwater, Amy Lowell, Robert Service, Robert Frost, Alfred Noyes, Carl Sandburg, Louis Untermeyer, and others. In another place the older British poets "in garments green" of morocco present a solid front to the advance of the moderns. The spot to which the strangers naturally gravitate has become known as the Temptation Shelf. Here the merely entertaining books beckon enticingly.

There is a small bulletin board let in between shelves at the side of the door, upon which appear notices of books and authors, scraps of recent poetry, news about authors or any item that would hold interest for a booklover or might lead others into these "paths of pleasantness."

The room almost immediately justified itself. Soon after it opened, a fine-looking freshman said to the person in charge, "I've never read a book through in my life for pleasure. Do you think you could find me something I would stick at?"

The selection was not easy to make on the instant. The book must not be too long, it must have sufficient action to hold interest, and it must be a man's book. Conrad's "Typhoon" was handed the student and he never left his chair until he had turned the last page. He was a constant reader through his entire college course, early specialized in English and is now teaching English literature.

There are other individuals who, like this student, never had encountered the "Typhoon" with Captain McWhirr in the Nan-San, nor lived the romance of other of Conrad's marvelous tales of the sea. They knew nothing of "Lavengro" or "The Romany Rye," or "Moby Dick." Even "Pilgrim's Progress" was an untraveled road. Rarely had they thrilled to the matchless words of the Psalms, the epigrammatic wisdom of Proverbs, the sweep of Ecclesiastes, the drama of Job, or even the story of Christ, wondrous in its simplicity. They knew neither the Iliad nor the Odyssey, and were guiltless of Vergil, Dante and Horace. Some had never wandered with Leatherstocking along the richly wooded shores of Cooper's Glimmerglass from Prospect Rock to Natty Bumpo's Cave, nor ventured with the "Three Guardsmen." Don Quixote was a stranger to some, as were Pendennis, Colonel Newcome, David Copperfield, Rowena to others, and the whole procession of other characters from those of Scott to Marshall, Hawthorne, George Eliot, Stevenson, Kipling, Tolstoy, Hardy, James, Trollope, Meredith, and even Shakespeare were, many of them, little more than names, while the vast wealth of poetry, drama, biography, travel, and essays was scarcely touched. The Farnsworth Room is an attempt to open these doors readily to students. That they grasp the opportunity, the average for five years of more than 150 readers a day bears witness.

What do these young men read?

The librarian was curious too, so made a list of the books in use for a single hour on a day selected at random. It revealed Plato, Doyle, Kipling, Shaw, Sheridan, Stevenson, Dumas, Masefield, Galsworthy, Howells, Henry James, Mill, Thackeray, Joel Chandler Harris, Henry Arthur Jones, Meredith, Conrad, Milton, Drummond, Scott, Thayer, Coleridge, O. Henry, Beaumont and Fletcher, Sophocles, Synge, Dunsany, Bret Harte, William James, Hawthorne, Thomson, Pinero, Trollope, and Hardy.

What five years ago was an experiment is now an acknowledged success. Other colleges are planning similar rooms; public libraries are finding it possible to adopt many features. For some time the latter have had open fiction shelves, but the best from permanent literature is being made equally available. It may not always be possible to have ideal surroundings nor to replace, as this room does, worn or soiled books with fresh ones, but every library can have a corner where there is nothing between readers and a carefully selected lot of standard books. This need was illustrated recently.

One graduate who knew the Farnsworth Room as though it were his own—as it was—came back, as they all delight to do, to this undergraduate haunt.

"I can't tell you," he said, "how I've missed this place! The other day I wanted to see a certain book only for a few minutes but wanted it very much. I took my noon hour to go to the public library just across the street from our office and put in a card. I waited all my noon hour but never got the book, and all the time I could see just where it was here on the shelves of the Farnsworth Room."

HUNGARY AND THE VENICE CONFERENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary—On receipt of the news of the agreement reached at Venice where the conference unexpectedly ordered a plebiscite in Sopron, the capital of West Hungary, the people of the town hoisted the red, white and green flag over their houses. The people in this territory are overjoyed and keeping holiday, shouting from the housetops that Hungary's standpoint leads the way, and the waving of their national flag displays their gratitude to the friendly kindred Italian nation which, at the very last moment, became the speaking trumpet of truth and the mediator of peace.

The Hungarian people themselves will decide at the polling booths to which country they want to belong, Hungary or Austria. Hungary itself awaits the decision calmly. The former Stephen Tisza said that Hungary would not give a single acacia tree to the enemy. Since his time, however, whole forests of beech and fir trees have been taken away. Apparently Hungary's task in the future will be to recover them gradually one by one. Now the prospect is certainly beginning to look bright.

The very fact that the conference of Venice has not been futile indicates the first great success of Hungarian diplomacy. Hungary went to Neuilly full of hope and with the proposal that the Treaty of Trianon, made in the "name of the peoples," would order a general plebiscite. At Venice, Hungary did not emphasize her historical rights nor her thousand years' work; she only requested that the Hungarian of Csallokoz and the "Szekely" of Transylvania, the Serbian of Bacska, the Rumanian of county Koloza, and the Slovak of Turoc should say which of the countries he would wish to belong to, and then that it should be decided according to the people's vote.

In going to Neuilly, Hungary was only treading the road to Calvary. Today, however, it seems there is a change, and the conscience of the world appears to be wakening up. What Hungary did not attain at Neuilly, she has attained at Venice. What was an unattainable shadow at Neuilly became a tangible reality at Venice. From Neuilly to Sopron there stretches a gigantic arch. This arch staves together again the dismembered country, uniting every Magyar whether living at home or in the territory torn away. This arch resembles a very rainbow itself.

SHIPBUILDERS IN DUBLIN CONTINUE TO PLACE ORDERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The unrest in the mercantile marine is said to be very serious, and this depression is reflected in the shipbuilding trade everywhere except in Dublin, where the recently restored yards are kept pretty busy and are taking in new orders while owners in general are holding back and marking time until there is a fall in the cost of building materials. There will be found at the end of this year a substantial drop in the output from the Belfast yards, when compared with that of even last year when such trade was not at all up to the average.

There have been, in 1921, only three ships launched which exceeded 10,000 tons, the largest being a turn-screw liner of 13,000 tons built by Harland & Wolff. This firm also fitted up the ship Ada—owned by the Elder-Dempster Company, as a motor ship fitted with a Diesel engine—the first time that such power has been adapted to a passenger vessel. More than half the ships built this year in the British Isles, are oil-fuel burners.

The Limerick Shipbuilding Company appears to be going ahead and that enterprising Shannon port is kept lively with arrivals and departures from and to foreign ports. The advent of a Japanese boat recently created quite a stir as it glided up the river one moonlight night, and took three hours to get berthed so broad were its dimensions. It brought grain from South Australia, was called the Tyne Maru-Kobe, and was entirely manned by Japanese. The captain and officers spoke English fluently, but the sailors found themselves rather out of it with the Limerick city folk. The crew of the Nashaba, the new American cargo boat of the American Shipping Board, enjoyed unlimited welcome from this city of proverbial hospitality. This ship also brought grain from the River Plate, but most of the cargo vessels have yet to take either water or rubbish ballast on their return voyage.

Another boat in port about the same time hailed from London and brought to the Limerick mills a cargo of wheat which had been commandeered during the war, and was found to be in excellent condition. The Limerick Steamship Company has also opened up trading with the White Sea. Danish ships laden with timber arrive at intervals from Quebec.

A resolution has again been passed by the Cork Harbor Board protesting against the government's action in preventing eastward bound liners from calling at Queenstown. It has been claimed for some time that such action is unnecessry and arbitrary. It compels passengers from Ireland to undertake the additional voyage to England as well as that of the return across channel, thereby occasioning hardship, delay and expense. It has also been found to be seriously injurious to the prosperity of the port of Cork and incidentally to the whole south of Ireland.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRICES AND TRENDS IN BOND MARKET

Quotations Continue Upward but Activity Slows Down a Bit as Was Expected While Amounts Absorbed Are Being Digested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Bond prices continued in the main on their upward course during the past week, although daily changes were smaller than those of the preceding weeks. Trading activity also showed a slight recession, but this fact is causing little apprehension in bond circles, as some respite from the unusual vigor of the last few weeks was not unexpected. The market is expected to show continued activity and higher prices for some time to come.

United States war securities still maintain their position as leaders in the present upward movement, although not quite as active as previously. Victory loan 4¾s set a high record by moving above par, being quoted at 100.02, while Liberty 3d and 4th 4¼s touched new high levels for the year. Although there were some declines in these securities they were small and without significance. The settlement of the Irish question had a stimulating effect upon British war issues, those securities registering substantial advances. Railroad bonds continued in demand, and, although some recessions were recorded, prices continued generally to higher levels. Industrial issues also for the most part moved upward, declines being exceptional.

Advance in Bond Prices

The bond index number of Dow, Jones & Co., which is based on the combined average price and yield of 40 representative corporation bonds, made one of the largest advances in the history of the market in November, rising 2.30 points to 62.13. All classes made substantial gains, industrials leading with a gain of 4.53 points. High grade rails gained 4.07 points and second grade investment railroad bonds 2.97. Public utility issues showed the smallest gain, 1.55. This class, however, is likely to show the greatest advance in the future, because they are comparatively lower than other bonds, and economic conditions are moving more favorably for them. The average price and yield of 10 public utility bonds is 21.79 points under the high of 1917, while the combined average of all classes is 19.78 under.

Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from a month ago and a year ago, follow:

	Thurs.	Changes from Month ago	Year ago
10 highest grade rails	84.30	+3.98	+ 9.16
10 second grade rails	81.74	+3.09	+ 9.19
10 public utility bonds	80.29	+3.92	+10.32
10 industrial bonds	89.12	+2.58	+ 4.67
Combined average	83.99	+3.15	+ 8.34

The United States Treasury Department, it is reported, is formulating plans for new long-term government financing to provide for the forthcoming maturity of the outstanding 3¾s and 4¼s Victory notes. Blocks of certificates of indebtedness are expected soon after the turn of the year, it is reported, on a basis of 4 per cent, compared with 4¼ and 4½ per cent on the last offering of these securities. Such a low rate has drawn considerable comment but it is generally believed that the financing could be successfully accomplished, particularly if a further cut in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate is made in the near future.

That a large loan to Germany will develop in the near future is the opinion of many bankers in touch with the situation, who believe that, in some form or another, the advance will proceed from the United States.

The Argentine Government is reported to be negotiating for a further advance in this market, this time for about $25,000,000. As Argentine's recent flotation of $50,000,000 was in the form of two-year 7 per cent notes, securities of similar character will probably be offered in the near future. The Dominion of Canada is considering a large flotation of about $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 next year to provide funds for Victory loan maturities. It is still a matter of conjecture whether the issue will be floated in this market or in Canada.

New York City Issue

For the first time since the summer of 1917 the city of New York is entering the market on long-time financing, the city comptroller having announced that arrangements have been made for the public sale of $55,000,000 50-year 4½ per cent corporate stock, bids for which will be opened December 15. The financing is in the nature of a refunding operation which will take up a large part of the city's outstanding indebtedness. Although the total of municipal issues already floated in the United States this year is the largest in history, it is believed that this offering will be promptly taken.

Several industrial issues which were offered during the week were readily oversubscribed. The largest was the offering of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company, $6,000,000 20-year first collateral mortgage 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, which was underwritten by a syndicate headed by the Bankers Trust Company. Oversubscription to the National Acme Company's issue of $5,000,000 first mortgage, 10-year 7½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds was announced by Blair & Co. The Warner Sugar Refining Company's issue of $6,000,000 first mortgage 20-year 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds was also readily oversubscribed.

An incontrovertible evidence of the inherent strength of the investment market is seen in the unusual oversubscription to the $16,424,000 issue of consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent guaranteed gold bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Total applications amount to about $275,000,000, it is estimated, and allotments will be only about 6 per cent of the amounts desired. The National City Company is offering $4,000,000 first refunding 7½ per cent mortgage bonds of the Cuba Railroad Company at 99½.

The chief public utility issue offered during the week was the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey 20-year secured 7 per cent gold bonds, which have been largely oversubscribed, according to Drexel & Co., head of the offering syndicate. The proceeds of the issue will be used toward paying off the $12,500,000 notes maturing March 1, 1922.

The Transcontinental Oil Company plans to issue $10,000,000 first mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund 10-year 8 per cent bonds for the purpose of funding current debts and securing additional funds. About half of the issue will be purchased at par by officers and stockholders of the company and $2,000,000 by the Standard Oil Company of California.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Central Florida, one of the three mills of the Punta Alegre Sugar Company, has commenced the grinding of the new crop. The Punta San Juan and Trinidad mills will probably start around Christmas time.

The Royal Bank, one of the best known in Australia, has declared profits amounting to £58,216 for the half year ended September 30. This compares favorably with the £55,239 profit for the corresponding period of the previous year. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum absorbs £37,500, and £20,000 is transferred to the reserve fund, making it £455,000. Deposits and advances both show increases for the 12 months.

There are at present about 2,000,000 unemployed in the United States, compared with an estimated total of 3,500,000 at the time of the unemployment conference. Living costs are still 63.8 per cent above those of 1914, while prices of some raw materials are below the 1914 figures. Prices of manufactured articles are 25 to 120 per cent above the 1914 quotations. Wages have decreased on an average 10 to 15 per cent.

Figures issued by the Commonwealth statistician show a decline in the volume of Australian production for 1919-20. Taking 1000 per head as the index number representing the volume in 1911, the statistician shows that "manufacturing industries" in 1919-20 only represented 728 and "all industries" stood at 765. The highest year was 1913, when manufacturing industries showed 1046 per head and all industries 1032. The manufacturing industries in 1919-20 showed a slight recovery over the previous year, when the index number per head was 696.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Dec. 9	Dec. 2
U S Lib 3½s	95 70	96.18
U S Lib 1st 4s	97.10b	97.20
U S Lib 2d 4s	97.00	97.42
U S Lib 1st 4¼s	97.86	97.44
U S Lib 2d 4¼s	97.06	97.58
U S Lib 3d 4¼s	97.62	97.88
U S Lib 4th 4¼s	97.36	97.80
U S Vic 3¾s	99.98	99.98
U S Vic 4¾	99.98	100.00
Belgium gold notes 6s, 1925	95¾	96
Belgium externa. 7½s, 1945	104½	104¾
Belgium external 8s, 1941	104¾	105¼
Brazil 8s, 1941	104½	104⅝
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro 8s, '46	101½	102⅛
Brazil, Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1936	101⅝	103
Chile external 8s, 1926	100¼	100⅝
Chile external 8s, 1941	102⅝	103
Chile 8s, 1946	102¾	103
Chinese 5s, rcts, 1951	44	44
Danish 8% s.f. ext A, 1946	108	108½
Danish 8% s.f. ext B, 1946	107	....
Denmark 8s, 1945	108	109¼
Denmark, Copen 5½s, 1944	83	83½
Dominican Republic 5s, 1958	83¼	....
Dom of Can 10-yr notes, 1929	98	97¾
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1931	95½	95¼
France, Bordeaux 6s, 1934	86½	....
France, Lyons 6s, 1934	86½	86⅜
France, Marseilles 6, 1934	86½	86⅜
French Gov 8½s, 1941	95⅛	94⅞
French Gov 8s, 1945	100	100¼
Italian 6½s, ser A, 1925	91½	90⅜
Japan 4s, f, 1931	73	70⅞
Japan 1st 4½s, f, 1925	87½	86⅜
Japan 2d 4½s, 1925	87	86⅜
Mexico 5s, f, 1945	53½	54
Mexico 4s, 1954	40½	....
Norway 8s, 1940	109	109½
Queensland 7s, 1941	107¾	107⅞
Sweden 6s, 1939	96	96½
Switzerland 8s, 1940	113¼	113½
Switzerland, Zurich 8s, 1945	107½	107½
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs, 1922	99¾	99½
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs, 1929	97⅞	96½
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5s, '37	95	94⅝
Uruguay 8s, 1946	102⅜	103½

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratios of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system, as of December 7, 1921, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	Dec. 7, 1921	Nov. 30, 1921	Dec. 10, 1920
Boston	81.8	76.3	51.8
New York	81.6	83.6	39.1
Philadelphia	73.7	74.6	56.1
Cleveland	75.3	74.8	58.7
Richmond	44.5	43.7	47.1
Atlanta	41.5	40.5	40.4
Chicago	74.5	74.2	40.8
St. Louis	66.8	63.5	40.8
Minneapolis	51.0	47.3	41.4
Kansas City	50.4	48.6	41.1
Dallas	42.3	39.3	40.1
San Francisco	81.6	79.3	46.7
Total	73.1	72.7	44.5

American Woolen Company

(Massachusetts Corporation)

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on Jan. 16, 1922, to stockholders of record Dec. 15, 1921.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business Dec. 15, 1921, and will be reopened at the opening of business Dec. 30, 1921.

WILLIAM H. DWELLY, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1921.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF NORWAY VIEWED

Same Confidence That Is Needed Between Nations Pointed Out as the Remedy for Conditions in the Scandinavian Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—While the economic situation in Norway was not all that could be desired, Sir Karl Knudsen recently expressed the opinion that he was fully confident that Norway would come through her difficulties, perhaps more easily than other countries, and also that she was as worthy of credit as ever in the past. Sir Karl was speaking at the twenty-second House dinner of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, London, of which he is president.

The economic position of Norway had been painted in the London press in lurid colors, he said, but the success of the Norwegian loan, floated during the summer, and the premium at which it was now quoted, showed that the real situation was vastly better than appeared from these reports. There was no reason for distrust. There was nothing incurably wrong with the Norwegian situation, her position being really easier than that of other countries, not even excluding Great Britain.

It was a fallacy that Norway had made money out of the war, he continued, though that legend was still alive, even in Norway itself. The foreign indebtedness of Norway since 1914 showed a net increase of not more than 90,000,000 kroner, so that internationally the position of the country was good. This year had witnessed a depreciation of the Norwegian krone, but there was still, the president said, a good deal of "kick" in it.

Norway, Sir Karl added, suffered from a banking system which was far too decentralized, and the present situation had shown the necessity of a more centralized banking system. The problems facing Norway were not international, but internal. A "Geddes" Economy Committee was needed in Norway as in Great Britain. Only one thing would cure the troubles of Norway, as of the rest of the world, namely, confidence between employers and Labor, and confidence between nations. If this confidence were lacking, other steps would not carry very far.

Concluding, the speaker said that Norway, in common with the rest of the world, suffered from increased indebtedness and heavy taxes. On the other hand, her producing capacity was much larger than it was before the war. She was even more dependent on international trade than Great Britain, and until that trade was reestablished, she would remain overpopulated, in the same way as Great Britain.

GERMAN LOANS GAIN IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—German loans made further gains on the stock exchange yesterday following reported plans to make reparation payments easier. In the gilt-edged list additional advances were registered with the undertone firm. French loans also were stronger with the francs.

The oil group was hard, with sentiment cheerful. Royal Dutch was 35¾. The feeling in industrials was confident, and these issues were well maintained. Hudson's Bay was 5¾. The rubber list was featureless but steady. Kaffirs were quiet, with a tendency to sag. Dollar descriptions were flabby in sympathy with the New York exchange. Some home rails were strong. There was moderate profit-taking in Argentine rails. Generally the markets were firm, but of the usual weekend character.

Consols for money 50. Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 9⅞, Rand Mines 2⅛, bar silver 34⅜d. per ounce. Money 2½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3⅝ per cent; three months' bills 3 9-16 per cent.

BETTER FEELING IN RUBBER TRADE

Activity in New York Market Increasing and Higher Prices Obtained for Raw Product

NEW YORK, New York—Sentiment among rubber growers and dealers is said to be decidedly more cheerful. There has been more activity in the New York market during the past few weeks than for several months. Spot crude rubber smoked sheets are selling above 20 cents a pound, the highest price in nearly a year, while several large tire manufacturers have purchased fair-sized tonnages at 19 cents and upward.

The consensus in the trade is that there is not likely to be an early recurrence of the situation of the past summer, when good grades of rubber were obtainable below 10 cents a pound. At the current levels around 20 cents, rubber is selling 100 per cent higher than six months ago, but still more than 50 per cent under the lowest price at which it ever sold prior to 1920.

British rubber interests have had under consideration numerous plans for aiding the industry, but have come to no definite decision. A majority of members of the Rubber Growers Association are curtailing production approximately 50 per cent in accordance with an agreement entered into some time ago. This is beginning to have the desired effect, for consumption is now running ahead of the output.

It is estimated that at present there are not more than 75,000 tons of crude rubber in the United States. London dealers were estimated to be carrying about 100,000 tons at the end of July and an equal amount was said to be in storage in the Far East. Both London and far eastern supplies are known to have been decreased, but no figures as to the extent are to be had. A conservative estimate probably would place the world's total surplus of crude rubber at 225,000 tons. If tire production in 1922 gets anywhere near the 30,000,000 level, this surplus will have been substantially decreased by the end of next year.

NEW YORK MARKET IS DULL BUT HIGHER

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in the stock market yesterday was generally dull, with most issues, however, registering advances. Coppers were the strongest group, while oils and food issues improved with various secondary specialties. Steels and equipments rose on short covering, but rails and utilities eased somewhat. Selling pressure was evident in motors and shippings. Liberty and most other bond issues reflected absence of buying power. Call money was firmer, ruling at 5½ per cent. Sales totaled 608,300 shares.

The market closed with a firm tone: American Locomotive 99½, up 1½; Anaconda 48⅜, up 1¼; Bethlehem Steel B 58, up 1; Corn Products 94¼, up 4; Gulf States Steel 49½, up 3⅜; Lackawanna Steel 46¼, up 1⅜; Midvale 29¼, up 1¼; Standard Oil of New Jersey 186½, up 2⅜.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Fri.	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	$4.10	$4.09⅜	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0766½	.0769	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0751½	.0742	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1930	.1933	.1930
Lire	.0438½	.0441	.1930
Guilders	.3578	.3590	.4020
German marks	.0050½	.0050¼	.2380
Canadian dollar	.91¾	.92	....
Argentine pesos	.3251	.3275	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0415	.0415	.1930
Pesetas	.1428	.1426	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2408	.2410	.2680

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings show an aggregate of $6,999,509,000, a decrease of 3.1 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 7.3 per cent from a year ago.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday; December 17.80, January 17.67, March 17.65, May 17.45, July 17.01. Spot quiet, middling 18.10.

The First National Bank of Boston

Persons, firms, corporations and trustees having idle funds can obtain attractive rates of interest by depositing these funds on a time basis with this bank, and be assured of a depositary that ranks among the very strongest of the larger national banks of the United States.

Capital, Surplus and Profits

$37,500,000

COLONIAL WOOL AUCTION RESULTS

Series of Sales for Year in Great Britain Closes With Prices at Top Owing to Active Buying in Last Three Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The last series of Colonial wool auctions for the year closed here Thursday with prices at the top for the series. The home trade throughout the series was the real support of the sales and maintained prices fully on the level of the opening decline. Continental operators really had little influence upon the market, until the last three days of the sale when they commenced to buy rather freely again.

The demand for the best merinos rather strengthened after the B. A. W. R. R. canceled the Liverpool Colonial sales for December 21 and 22, and shortened the current series by a day and, at the close of the series, good to choice merinos were back to within 5 per cent of the level of values at the close of the last series, although average merinos of the continental style were still 15 per cent below the previous series, closing rates.

Other descriptions showed a decline in values at the close of the series, as compared with the previous close, of 10 per cent for best fine and medium crossbreds; 10 to 15 per cent for average wools and 5 to 10 per cent for low crossbreds, while Punta Arenas crossbreds were off about 7½ per cent.

The Bradford topmakers have evidently become convinced that lower prices for merinos are very unlikely in the near future for they have raised their prices for forward deliveries to 44d. for 64s tops, at which price sales have been made, compared with 42d. only the first of this week.

At the sales of East India wools, in Liverpool this week, demand for the best wools has been fairly keen for America, since these wools can be admitted to be used for clothing purposes free of duty, under the United States Treasury Department's "Class 3" ruling. Prices for the best Joria and Vicanere selections suitable for the American trade have advanced about 20 per cent, the average cost being about 18d. for Jorias and 16d. for Vicaneres, compared with 15½ and 13½d., respectively, at the previous series.

Australian Sales

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia—At the two-days' sale in Geelong, ending Thursday, the offering of wools was the best which has been made thus far and certainly will not be excelled at any time during the current season. The wools were all good to choice combing descriptions, of good quality, showy, nearly all free wools and of very light condition; wools very well suited to the American requirements. Prices for the choicest warp 70s descriptions were very close $1, clean landed, free of duty, at Boston, although some very good 70s and up combing wools were sold at 28d. to 30d., which would mean 90 to 93 cents, laid down Boston, clean basis. Good 64-66s combing wools were bringing about 85 cents, clean landed basis and fairly good 70s combing, while 60-64s first pieces were bringing 65 to 66 cents, all conversions being at $4.08 exchange.

DIVIDENDS

International Buttonhole Sewing Machine, quarterly of 10 cents, payable January 3 to stock of December 15.

Reece Folding Machine, quarterly of ½ of 1%, payable January 3 to stock of December 15.

Midwest Oil, quarterly of 4 per cent on preferred and common, payable January 15 to stock of December 31.

Kelly Springfield Tire, quarterly of $1.50 on 6% preferred, payable January 3 to stock of December 16.

Continental Can, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable January 1 to stock of December 20.

Great Northern, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable February 2 to stock of December 31.

Jordan Motor Car, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable December 31 to stock of December 10.

Loose Wiles Biscuit, quarterly of $1.75 on first preferred and $1.75 on second preferred for the period February 1, 1917, to May 1, 1917. First preferred is payable January 1 to stock of December 19, and second preferred February 1 to stock of January 19.

Submarine Signal, 25 cents a share, payable December 31 to stock of December 3.

S. H. Kress Inc., quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable January 1 to stock of December 20.

King Philip Cotton Mills, quarterly of 1½%, payable January 2 to stock of December 20.

Shawmut Mills, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable December 31 to stock of December 6, and 1% on common, payable January 13 to stock of December 6.

Manhattan Shirt, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable January 2 to stock of December 16.

BUSINESS BETTER IN NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Spindles in New England textile mills are humming this pre-holiday season as they have not hummed since the business slump which followed the war.

While returns from other New England industries do not reflect holiday conditions equally bright, the Federal Employment Survey is authority for the statement, "The general feeling is optimistic for a marked improvement in all lines of industry after the new year."

The Federal Employment Survey for New England said its reports indicated that worsted spindles had returned to a 92.2 per cent basis; woolen spindles were 79.1 per cent operating, and cotton textiles on an 80 per cent basis. This summary also mentioned a marked improvement in building. Shoe industries were said to be comparatively quiet, due to the normal slump in business at this season. Lumber and its auxiliary products, including paper and pulp, were declared to be showing improvement.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois — Prices registered substantial advances in the wheat market yesterday, closing quotations being ⅝ to 1⅛ points higher, with December at 1.11½, May at 1.15 and July at 1.03½. Corn remained firm, with price changes slight. December delivery closed at 48½, May at 54½ and July at 56. December rye 85b, May rye 91½a, May barley 58a, January pork 15.00a, December lard 8.70, January pork 8.80, March lard 9.02b, May lard 9.22a, January ribs 7.77a, May ribs 8.05.

BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKETS

Exports to the End of October Total Much More in Weight but Less in Value Than for the Same Period Last Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—British hides exported to the end of October were 116,058 cwts., value £374,908, as against 68,501 cwts., valued at £400,586 for the first 10 months of 1920. Germany is still one of the big buyers of our raw stock, as her purchases to the end of October this year amounted to £93,402 and America's bill to £164,093.

The bottom seems dropping out of the domestic hide market, as the fall in values in London is almost sensational. Best ox sold at 8d., showing a fall of 2¼d. per pound, as against last values. Seconds fell 1⅞d. to 2d., cows 1d., and some weights of the lighter selections of calfskins by as much as 3d. per pound. Tanners are now sorry that they followed the continuous advance in the hide market, as they have been caught in many cases with pits full of dear hides, and on a falling leather market.

Sole Demand Is Flat

The demand for sole leather has fallen flat, and buyers refuse to buy at current rates. In many cases tanners have reduced their prices by 2d. per pound on certain grades of bends, and in view of the fall in hides, they will have to go still lower. The trade is still running on the lower selections, and bends from dry hides are practically the only goods wanted in large quantities. Pinned offal is weaker, and the quantities of American sides and offal arriving is affecting the market, as bellies are being sold as low as 6½d. per pound. Tanners here are seriously considering again reducing their input of hides, as prices of leather do not warrant even working normal quantities.

Upper leather is only selling slowly, and in the medium and cheap grades. It is common knowledge here that several big buyers of upper stock are at present in America, and it is expected they will be able to offer big runs of stock at very low prices on their return. At present there seems quite a run on suede and patent leathers for women's spring shoes; large quantities of an American patent side are being cut up in Norwich and Leicester at about 1s. 7d. per foot, and supplies are at present inadequate to meet the demand. Imports of leather up to the end of October were valued at £15 988,044 as against £18,200,802—a falling off without precedent.

Question of Prices

The shoe section is better employed, as the wet weather is finding out the shoddy stuff which has been such a feature of the trade here since the slump in prices set in. Even now the best grade of shoes are being held for high prices, and the "cheap" lines are in reality dear rubbish very often.

The state of the export trade is deplorable, and seems getting worse month by month. The value of British boots exports, in fact, for the first 10 months of this year has dropped to £1,893,249, as against £6,022,941 for the same period of 1920.

The fancy leather goods trade is a shade better, as makers are now busy on holiday requirements.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DATE OF ANNUAL MATCH IS ALTERED

Forty-Fourth Association Football Contest Between Oxford and Cambridge Takes Place at London on Monday

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAMBRIDGE, England—The forty-fourth annual Association football match between Oxford and Cambridge universities takes place at the Stamford Bridge grounds, London, on December 12. There are many people who consider that it was a mistake to alter the date of the match from the Lent term to the October term. For many years up to and including 1914, this fixture took place at the end of February or at the beginning of March but there was a leaning toward making a change, and, when the triple Blue, J. S. F. Morrison, returned to Cambridge after the war, he was instrumental in getting the date changed. A good many arguments can be brought forward in favor of the earlier date, and perhaps it may be an advantage in an ordinary year; but this happens to be a year in which the later date would unquestionably suit the Light Blues better. Although the intervarsity match is, at the time of writing, near at hand, the team has not had a chance of settling down for the very simple reason that the Light Blues have not been able to turn out their full side.

As for the prospective team, most people regard A. G. Doggart as the only practical leader of the attack, although he is normally an inside-left, at which position he has gained international honors. He is the only Cambridge man who can be regarded as a sure goal-getter, and he has been missed very much this season. Even if he comes back to the team, it is doubtful whether there will be time to reorganize the line, as the universities play the short passing game—sometimes called the Corinthian style, but in reality the university style, as the Corinthian teams have always been built up of university players. The Light Blues have hardly had the same line twice this season, and have had no opportunity to get together.

F. N. S. Creek, who has come back into the side as a center forward, has his brilliant moments, but he is not the ideal center, as he has not the gift of real leadership and is a poor shot. L. F. Partridge, the international outside right, has not played regularly. R. J. Thorne-Thorne, the Carthusian, who in the vacation plays for Woking, is proving a useful deputy. It might perhaps have been wiser to turn him into an outside left, but that opportunity has slipped by, and there is now no time to teach him to center with his left foot. The outside left position accordingly rests between R. D. Shaw of Caius and R. S. Critchley of Fitzwilliam Hall. Hubert Ashton will come in at inside right, and I. M. Sorenson and B. Q. Byass are looking forward for the inside left position. As far as the match against Oxford is concerned, everything will depend upon the forward line.

The halfbacks are as good as they were last year. C. T. Ashton on the left and the "skipper," C. G. B. Hunter, in the center, are playing as well as ever, while J. R. B. Mou'sdale looks like proving a worthy successor to L. J. Davis. It is somewhat uncertain who will eventually play at fullback, but it is hoped that G. S. McIntyre will take his place again, as he is a really steady player and can always be relied upon. F. W. Wilkinson of Clare has been deputizing most successfully for him. Wilkinson is rather small for a first-class back, but he is possessed of any amount of energy and understands McIntyre's game, as he played quite a lot with him last year.

The next best fullback is perhaps B. G. A. Patchitt of Trinity, who has played some very good games. At the start of the season, R. Clark of Fitzwilliam Hall looked like gaining distinction, but did not live up to his early promise. There are two "Blue" goal keepers in residence, A. H. F. Webbe of 1919 and H. J. Lewis of 1920, but neither of them looks like being called upon again, as H. P. Bell of Corpus Christi, who was selected for a trial quite early, performed so well that he has remained in the side ever since. To sum up, the Cambridge defense is good, as was shown clearly in a recent match against Norwich City, but the attack has not been at all convincing.

PRESIDENT HARDING DONATES A TROPHY

LAKE PLACID, New York—President Harding has given a cup to be awarded the college winning the winter sports meet at the Lake Placid Club, December 31. The meet has been arranged to train Americans in skiing, skating, hockey and curling, which will appear on the program of the Olympic Games to be held in France in 1924.

The President sent his trophy, known as "The President's Cup," to the Sno-Birds Winter Sports Club, which has charge of the events for the first annual college day. Only two representatives from each college will be permitted to enter each of the following events:

Four-mile cross-country ski race, quarter-mile skating race, mile skating race, mile snowshoeing race, 100-yard ski dash, mile medley relay race.

On December 30 the Sno-Birds will hold an international ski-jumping competition, for which collegians will be eligible.

© Sport & General, London

C. G. B. Hunter

Cambridge varsity association football captain

SURPRISE RESULTS IN IRISH LEAGUE

IRISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE
(To November 12 inclusive)

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Linfield	5	0	3	14	4	13
Glentoran	5	2	2	12	5	12
Distillery	5	3	0	14	12	10
Glenavon	3	3	2	9	10	8
Queen's Island	2	5	2	7	15	6
Cliftonville	0	7	1	1	11	1

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland—As several of the most prominent Irish Association Football League players were away in England for the amateur international match at Leicester, only one game took place in the competition on November 12, Queen's Island defeating Glentoran. This was a most unexpected result, as the Glentoran team, which won the league championship last season, had easily accounted for the newly formed Queen's Island side when the pair met for the first time this season.

On November 12, however, Queen's Island won by 1 goal to 0, the solitary point being scored in the first 10 minutes of the game by Walter Clarke. Glentoran had an opportunity of equalizing later, as a penalty kick for "hands" was awarded against Queen's Island. William Emerson banged the ball straight at Herbert Mehaffy, who cleared. The result of this match tended to diminish Glentoran's hopes of winning the League Cup again, as the Linfield men, who were unbeaten, had a lead of one point and only two more matches still to play.

LOW SCORING IN BELGIAN FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium — Except for one instance, scoring ruled low in the First Division of the Belgian Association football championship on November 13, four out of seven matches yielding less than four goals apiece. Two games, Racing Club de Bruxelles vs. Cercle Sportif Brugeois and Antwerp vs. Beerschot, ended in an equal sharing of four goals. The outstanding win of the day was that of Standart over the Football Club de Malines, the latter being overwhelmed and being able to score only once in reply to five goals registered against it.

The winner of the championship last season, the Royal Daring Club, fought its way to victory against the Verviers team, obtaining the one goal the match produced. Union Sportive, St. Gilloise and La Gantoise both gained victories by 2 goals to 0, the former winning against the Racing Club de Malines and the latter defeating Anderlecht. There was a very keen battle between the Football Club de Bruges and the Racing Club de Gand. The Bruges men eventually won by the odd goal in three.

SWISS GOLF DATES ARE ANNOUNCED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland — The 1922 Swiss golf championships for ladies and men will take place at Samaden on the links of the Engadine Golf Club, commencing August 7, 1922. The Rothschild Cup and the Borel ladies' handicap will be played for at Lucerne and the Larisch Cup and the men's handicap at Zurich on dates yet to be fixed. Inter-club matches will take place at Aigle (Vaud) and on the course of the Montreux Club, probably in September.

The Swiss Golf Association has elected its officers for the coming season as follows: Sir A. H. Crossfield, London, and Mr. Alfred Hoffmann, Zurich, honorary presidents; Col. Hans Pfyffer, Lucerne, president; Mr. Douglas Charnley, secretary. Committee: Lieutenant Simpson, Engadine; Messrs. W. B. White and A. Martens, Lucerne; G. C. Milner, Montreux; Hutchinson, Zurich, and O. Dollfuss, Lausanne.

WASHINGTON ELECTS DUNTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PULLMAN, Washington—F. E. Dunton '23, star tackle on the State College of Washington football team, has been unanimously elected captain of the football team for 1922.

HARLEQUINS ARE WINNERS, 29 TO 16

One or Two Rugby Football Matches Are Abandoned, but Those Played Prove Interesting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Although one or two English Rugby football matches were abandoned owing to hard ground on November 12—such as the Oxford University versus Blackheath fixture—some interesting games took place. One of these was between St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Harlequins on the ground of the former. The visitors, for whom the Scottish international threequarter back, A. L. Gracie, was very prominent, had the best of a good, open game and won by 29 points to 16. Gracie was ably supported in his dashing attacks by I. J. Pitman. R. H. King, who is spoken of as likely to attain international honors, played his customary sound game at fullback, and by steady, length kicking made amends for one blunder by which he allowed Barts to score a try. D. H. Cockell and T. P. Williams, the Hospital halfbacks, gave quite a creditable display and set their "threes" in motion with frequent regularity.

Guy's Hospital, a relentless, hard-tackling side, defeated Coventry by 25 points to 0. The winners were neat with their passing and very fast, especially in the second half of the game. R. A. Clarke made some capital runs through the Hospital defense, but the latter held out. P. K. Albertijn scored a couple of tries, one after some particularly elusive play, and C. L. Steyn went over the Coventry line on three occasions. In various matches against clubs since the commencement of the season, Cambridge University had not given such general satisfaction as the Oxford fifteen. However, the Light Blues scored a big win over Manchester on November 12, the score being 58 to 3. The opposition was not particularly strong, and compared unfavorably with the varsity, both as regards pace and skill. K. R. J. Saxon changed from wing three-quarter to fly half in the Cambridge team, and he played a brilliant game. J. R. Illingworth was quick and decisive at scrum-half and was greatly assisted by the fact that his forwards frequently secured the ball. R. H. Hamilton-Wicks scored three tries, as did T. E. Morel, who played a dashing game on the wing. J. C. Samuels, the Manchester fly-half, got through a lot of work, and with faster three-quarters might have inaugurated several scores. Of the visiting forwards, P. Hennessy and I. Whitaker were always in the picture.

After losing to the Harlequins on the previous Saturday, Newport encountered its second defeat of the season, losing to Cardiff by 11 points to 3. The game was not a particularly pleasant one to watch, irregularities being frequent and the passing on both sides poor. Newport had not the services of all its best players and made one or two seemingly ineffective changes in the disposition of the team, Jeremiah Shea playing at outside half. Cardiff opened the scoring, but there was not a great deal to choose between the teams until Clement Lewis obtained the winners' third try, which was converted into a goal. Gloucester's defeat at home by Pontypool shattered a long-standing record, as the losers had not been beaten on their own ground since 1919. The Pontypool team had rather the better of play all along, but obtained only 1 try to 0.

The first match of the season between the rivals, Neath and Aberavon, resulted in a win for the former by 7 points to 0. A close game was seen at Portsmouth, where the United Services entertained the London Scottish. The latter put up a splendid battle and lost by 16 points to 17—an accurate reflex of the evenness of the match. An unusual fixture was the meeting of the London Welsh and a team of Welsh students at Oxford Academy. The London Welsh ruled play in the first half and were scarcely less irresistible in the second, with the result that they compiled 40 points against 6. In the county championship, Yorkshire defeated Northumberland by 11 points to 5. After their recent defeat by Durham, the Yorkshire fifteen gave a good display, Edward Myers doing some smart work. Other results were as follows:

Swansea	25	Llanelly	6
Birkenhead Park	13	Liverpool	3
Old Blues	35	London Hospital	8
Bath	20	Moseley	5
Middlesex Hos	40	Saracens	0
Northampton	8	Nuneaton	3
Cross Keys	21	Bridgewater	3
Plymouth Albion	16	Redruth	0
Nottingham	27	Notts. University	5
Bridgend	11	Briton Ferry	6
Birmingham Uni.	12	London University	0

DENMARK LEADS THE STANDING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Several international association football matches were played in Scandinavia during October. A triangular tournament between Norway, Sweden, and Denmark was concluded with a match between the two last named, the result being a goalless draw. This result gave Denmark first place in the standing of the competition with a total of three points (a win against Norway and a draw with Sweden). Norway's victory over Sweden gave it the second place, while Sweden came third, with only a solitary point. Early in the month, a match was played between Copenhagen and Funen, the result being a 4-to-2 victory for the former. Copenhagen showed superiority from the commencement and fully deserved the win, although three of the goals came accidentally from home defenders.

Halfway through the month, two Copenhagen clubs, Boldklub 1893 and the Academical Boldklub, visited Sweden to play Orgryte and Helsingborg, respectively. Both returned vanquished, the results being 2 to 0 against them in each case. These two reverses may be partially accounted for by the fact that the Danes played several reserves.

HARVARD CLUB AGAIN WINNERS

Defeats Princeton Club in the Metropolitan Class A Inter-club Squash Tennis Series

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE SQUASH TENNIS STANDING
(Class A)

Club—	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard Club	4	0	1.000
Yale Club	2	1	.667
Columbia Club	1	2	.333
Crescent A. C.	1	2	.333
Princeton Club	0	3	.000

NEW YORK, New York—Harvard and Yale clubs were the winners in the Class A inter-club squash tennis matches played here Thursday, the former defeating the Princeton Club 4 matches to 1 and the latter winning from Columbia Club by a similar score.

In the Harvard-Princeton match John Taylor was the only winner for his club. He defeated P. M. Morrison with surprising ease, 15—0, 15—3. All of the individual matches were won in straight games. The summary:

Anderson Dana, Harvard, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, 15—6, 15—11.
John Taylor, Princeton, defeated P. M. Morrison, Harvard, 15—0, 15—3.
R. G. Coburn, Harvard, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton, 15—12, 15—11.
F. S. Whitlock, Harvard, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton, 15—5, 15—13.
Hewitt Morgan, Harvard, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton, 15—12, 17—14.

Frank Kidder was the sole Columbia Club winner. He defeated T. R. Coward in a hard-fought three-game match, 17—18, 9—15, 15—9. All of the other matches were won in straight games. The summary:

Frank Kidder, Columbia, defeated T. R. Coward, Yale, 17—18, 9—15, 15—9.
A. J. Cordier, Yale, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, 15—9, 15—12.
C. J. McGuire, Yale, defeated W. H. Putnam, Columbia, 15—10, 15—11.
Livingston Platt, Yale, defeated W. A. Kimbel, Columbia, 17—14, 15—10.
O. L. Guernsey, Yale, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia, 15—10, 15—11.

SCHAEFER WINS AGAINST CONTI

World's Professional Billiard Champion Defeats the French Champion 3017 to 2100 Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Jacob Schaefer, who recently won the world's professional 18.2 balkline billiard championship title from W. F. Hoppe, defeated Roger Conti, champion of France, in their match here Thursday night by 3017 points to 2100. The match was played in eight blocks of 400 points each, starting Monday.

On the opening day the two players divided the honors, Conti winning in the afternoon 400 to 217, while Schaefer won in the evening 400 to 392. On the second day's play Schaefer won both matches, 400 to 396 and 400 to 47. On the third day Schaefer again won both sessions, the first 400 to 244 and the second 400 to 360. On the fourth and final day Schaefer again won both sessions, taking the first 400 to 219 and the second 400 to 142.

Conti made the highest run of the competition when he scored an unfinished run of 283 in the very first session and the only one in which he finished ahead of his opponent. In the evening match of the same day he had another high run of 222, these being his only runs of better than 200. Schaefer had three runs of better than 200, the highest of which was 282. His next best run was one of 273 and his third was 240.

DANISH FOOTBALL CUP-TIE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Boldklub 1903 defeated Copenhagen Boldklub by 6 goals to 2 recently in the semi-final round of the competition for the Danish Sports Association Football Cup. In the first half of the game, the ultimate winners were not able to show any marked superiority, although more finished in their attacking movements than were their opponents. The Copenhagen Boldklub opened the scoring after eight minutes' play, but the lead was of short duration, as the ball soon afterward went into the Copenhagen goal from the foot of a defender. There was no further scoring before half-time. After the interval, goals came rapidly, three being scored in 12 minutes, two for Boldklub 1903 and one for the Copenhagen Boldklub. As the game progressed, the latter team fell away surprisingly, and its opponents, attacking persistently, were able to add three further goals.

TO REVIVE CANOE SAILING

NEW YORK, New York—An effort to revive international sailing canoe meetings is to be made by the New York Canoe Club, holder of the international challenge trophy for boats of that class. British and Canadian canoeists made several unsuccessful attempts to capture the cup since it was offered in 1885. The last race was sailed in 1914, when Ralph Britton, of Cananoque, Ontario, was defeated by Leo Friede, defender, of the New York Club

NEW CONFERENCE ADOPTS BYLAWS

Southern Intercollegiate Association Is to Be Composed of Sixteen Colleges—Adopts Migratory and One-Year Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia — Fourteen southern colleges have joined the Southern Intercollegiate Conference, representatives of that number of colleges meeting here recently. Preliminary work for the establishing of the conference was begun in Atlanta last February and the recent meeting was called to adopt a constitution. Prof. S. V. Sandford of the University of Georgia was reelected president of the conference for another year. Dr. J. B. Crenshaw of the Georgia School of Technology was reelected first vice-president, and Prof. N. W. Dougherty of the University of Tennessee, was reelected secretary and treasurer.

It was agreed to limit the membership of the conference to 16 teams. At present the following 14 colleges are members: Georgia School of Technology, University of Georgia, University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Tennessee, Clemson College, University of Kentucky, University of Maryland, University of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, North Carolina State, North Carolina College, and Washington and Lee University. Virginia Military Institute was sent an invitation to join the conference which was not received. That institution was again invited to join and given one year to accept. Virginia Military Institute has announced that she would be willing to abide by whatever rules were agreed on by the conference.

The purpose of the conference was outlined in no uncertain terms in the following article:

"It is the purpose and function of this conference to promote intercollegiate athletics in every form, to keep them in proper bounds by making them incidental and not the principal feature of intercollegiate and university life and to regulate them by wise and prudent measures in order that they may improve the physical condition, strengthen the moral fibre of students and form a constituent part of that education for which universities and colleges were established and are maintained."

The election of officers was discussed at some length and an article was incorporated calling for the election of a president every year by rotation alphabetically among the states represented by members of the conference beginning with Georgia.

It was agreed by the conference to play no other team outside of the conference unless the latter conformed to the rules of the conference. The conference adopted the one-year rule in which it is stated that no student will be allowed to play upon any varsity athletic team of any conference unless he has been a bona fide student of his college for one year.

The migratory rule, in which it was ruled that no student who has played on any team of any conference college, shall ever be allowed to play on any other conference college, was adopted. The Southern Intercollegiate Conference claims the distinction of being the first conference to adopt the migratory rule.

Summer baseball was allowed under the rule of the Amateur Athletic Union which allows $7 per day for expenses. It was further ruled that no student shall be allowed to play on any team even for expenses, in any league under the jurisdiction of organized baseball.

The committee on colleges was authorized to draw up a list of colleges in the south, but not in the conference, which the committee deemed "of equal rank athletically" with the conference teams. This committee presented to the conference the following teams, these being adopted by the conference:

University of South Carolina, George Washington College, Georgetown University, Catholic University, Tulane University, Louisville State University, University of Florida, Vanderbilt University, Johns Hopkins University, Furman University and the University of Mississippi.

The conference voted that Sewanee University and Centre College were not of equal rank athletically, the decision being based on the small number of students at both these institutions. It was decided that no institution with less than 150 students and which did not have the 15 Carnegie units for entrance, could not be considered as a college.

COLUMBIA CLUB WINS IN CLASS B

INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Class B

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard	5	0	1.000
Yale	2	2	.500
Princeton	2	2	.500
D. K. E.	2	2	.500
Columbia	2	3	.400
Crescent	1	3	.250
Montclair	1	3	.250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—After several shifts of time and place, the Class B squash tennis team match between the teams of the Crescent Athletic Club and the Columbia University Club was contested on the courts of the latter yesterday. It resulted in an overwhelming victory by the Columbia Club, by a score of 7 matches to 0.

The home team appeared to have reached their mid-season form and held the superiority throughout, considering the opposition which the Crescent players are able to show all the other clubs.

M. M. Sterling, with a new service, made the best showing for the Crescent team, against Kingsley Kunhardt, which required three games to conclude the match. Kunhardt had great difficulty in winning the final points, missing several easy chances for placements. The summary:

Harold Kellock, Columbia, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent, 15—9, 15—4.
Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent, 15—10, 11—15, 15—8.
F. W. Chambers, Columbia, defeated J. W. Jones Jr., Crescent, 15—6, 18—14.
H. R. Burt, Columbia, defeated E. R. Cyprot, Crescent, 8—15, 15—12, 15—11.
L. A. Coffin, Columbia, defeated H. P. Burroughs, Crescent, 15—11, 15—7.
J. W. Pulleyn Jr., Columbia, defeated H. G. Treiss, Crescent, 12—15, 15—11, 15—9.
Donald McClave, Columbia, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, 15—6, 15—9.

WILLIAMS WINS KING'S TROPHY

Melbourne Rifle Club's Star Defeats W. H. Cutler for Famous Australian Rifle Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The King's Aggregate, the blue ribbon event in the annual meeeting of the National Rifle Association of New South Wales and the chief ambition of every Australian marksman, has been won after a tie by C. Williams of the Melbourne Rifle Club, with W. H. Cutler of this state runner-up. The contest was one of the most exciting in the history of Australian sport. The interstate teams match was won by Victoria by a very narrow margin.

When the third and final stage of the "King's" began, Cutler had a four-point lead, and the remaining tests—15 shots each at the 800 and 900-yard ranges—were favorite distances of his. At the end of the first shoot Cutler still led by 4 points, having put up a most useful 72. Next to him were F. Box (Goulburn, N. S. W.) and W. Green of South Australia, with 256 points, A Sibley, with 254, and E. Makinson and C. Williams, with 253, following.

Seven points behind Cutler, the Melbourne rifleman gave a wonderful exhibition of accurate shooting. He kept on the bull steadily and only once placed his shot outside the inner circle. When he raised his barrel he had left Cutler the task of winning with 68. Cutler had begun his last range with a magpie and inners had alternatel with bulls. His fourth last shot was an inner which prevented his winning and even to tie he must score three bulls running. In this crisis the Sydney man's skill and steadiness left him still unbeaten and though his finger pressed more slowly on the trigger the onlookers cheered as he placed his last three shots in the center of the target, thus tieing with Williams.

The executive of the association consulted with the two riflemen and it was decided that Williams and Cutler should shoot off for places, the test being one sighter and three shots at the 900-yard range. The scores at this point of the leading marksmen were: Williams and Cutler, 327; D. H. Mitchell, Randwick, New South Wales, and F. Box, Coulburn, New South Wales, 324; W. Green, South Australia, 322, and E. Latham, Tasmania, and A. Sibley, Hargraves, 321.

The two men shook hands and began their final rivalry. Each sighter was a bull and the first and second shots were also bulls; but the last shot by Cutler was an inner while Williams found the center of the target again, and won the match. Amid enthusiastic cheering the winner was carried in a chair down the rifle range with two pipers preceding him and playing the "Cock of the North." Cutler was borne shoulder high behind him.

Williams won the same event in 1919 at Randwick and is a well-known rifle shot. He served in the war with the Light Horse and saw service on Gallipoli and in France, winning his commission on the field. Cutler won the King's in 1904 and 1907 and was second in 1911. He was a member of the last Australian team to visit Bisley and is the only Australian rifleman who has placed to his credit the English "Prince of Wales" event.

The Commonwealth match, which carries the Templeton Challenge Cup and the McAllister shield, drew teams from every state and the shooting was excellent. Each member of a team had to fire 10 shots at 300, 600, 700, and 900 yard ranges. The Victorians won the match by the extremely narrow margin of 7 points.

WASHINGTON ELECTS DENNY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—R. B. Denny 23 was elected captain of the 1922 football team of Washington University at the union "W" dinner. Letters also were awarded to the winners of the coveted prize for the various sports of the 1921 season. Denny is a junior in the law school. This is his second year on the team. Last year he was a substitute while he started the 1921 season also as a scrub. In the middle of the schedule he broke in at center and has played guard, end and tackle alternately. He finished the year at the latter position, at which place he starred.

DETROIT NAMES McKENNA

DETROIT, Michigan—A. P. McKenna '23 of Roxbury, Massachusetts, quarterback of the University of Detroit football team for the last two seasons, has been elected captain for 1922.

HOCKEY OUTLOOK BRIGHT AT YALE

Elis Have Six Veterans From Last Winter's Varsity Team, Also Have Rink to Train on

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale University is looking forward to one of its most successful hockey seasons. The opening game will take place in the new rink here this evening, when the St. Nicholas Skating Club of New York will be the opponents.

The candidates for the Yale team have been practicing about two weeks under the guidance of Clarence Wanamaker, the former Dartmouth College captain and star. It is also the first time in Yale history that a good permanent rink has been at the disposal of the candidates.

There appears to be some splendid material out for the team. C. A. Griscom '22 is captain of the team and he is one of the best defense players in any college. There are also five other veterans from last winter's squad. They are W. C. Root '22, goal; J. O. Bulkley '23, rover; Reginald Foster Jr. '22, center; Winfield Shiras '23, left wing, and Fergus Reid Jr. '23, wing.

In addition to these players there are a number of splendid players up from last year's freshman team which had the honor of defeating the Harvard freshmen. Among these players are C. M. O'Hearne '24, star quarterback on the varsity eleven this fall; W. N. Mallory '24, fullback on the varsity eleven; C. V. Brokaw '24, William Chisholm 2d '24, H. A. Palmer '24, H. E. Stehli '24, W. D. Dunning '24 and E. G. Murray '24. R. F. Whitmer Jr. '22 of the senior class is another likely candidate for the team.

The Yale hockey management has announced that the players will be numbered in all the games played the same as in football. This will prove to be a very popular move with the spectators. Seventeen games have been listed for the season and among the colleges to be met are Harvard University, Princeton University, Dartmouth College, Williams College, Bates College, Massachusetts Agricultural College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

VICTORIA DEFEATS SEATTLE AT HOCKEY

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Vancouver	1	0	1.000
Victoria	1	0	1.000
Seattle	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Surprising Seattle at the very outset by charging teamwork, the Victoria hockey team defeated Seattle, 4 to 1, Wednesday night in their Pacific Coast Hockey League game. The winners scored three goals in the first quarter. Seattle was slow at passing, while th hockey in general was ragged, yet fast.

After the first period the teams settled down to a steadier game with Victoria clearly showing better training condition. The individual stanchness of Moose Johnson, for Victoria, contributed toward keeping Seattle's score down. The summary:

VICTORIA		SEATTLE
Dunderdale, Meeking		Frederickson,
Halderson, lw	rw,	Foyston, Riley
Frederickson, Meeking, c	r,	Walker
Johnson, Oatman, Dunderdale, r	c,	Morris, Briden, Riley
Oatman, Halderson, Meeking, rw	lw,	Riley, Briden, Foyston
W. Loughlin, ld	rd,	Rickey
C. Loughlin, rd	ld,	Rowe
Fowler, g	g,	Holmes

Score—Victoria 4, Seattle 1. Goals—Oatman, Halderso Frederickson, Dunderdale for Victoria; Riley for Seattle. Referee—Fred Ion.

PENNSYLVANIA TO BOOM LAWN TENNIS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—An undergraduate lawn tennis body has been formed at the University of Pennsylvania in an effort to place tennis among the leading athletic activities at the institution. Several prominent stars, including W. T. Tilden 2d., world's champion, and Sidney Thayer pledged their support to the movement. Tilden offered to donate a cup for undergraduate competition and tendered his services as a referee at some of the matches.

Prior to the meeting, Tilden, W. F. Johnson, and C. H. Fischer played several exhibition sets. In singles Tilden twice defeated Johnson, 6—4, 6—2. Johnson and Fischer defeated Tilden and Andrew Morgan in doubles, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

C. L. Mangum of New York City, has been elected captain of the varsity to succeed Fischer, who left college this fall.

Baseball is the most popular sport with the Pennsylvania freshmen, according to Dr. R. T. McKenzie, head of the department of physical education, with tennis taking second place and football third. Out of 1000 examinations, Dr. McKenzie said, 397 favored baseball, 320 tennis and 293 football.

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PROGRAM OF TOWN FORESTS PROPOSED

Development of Communal Timberlands and Equitable Taxation on Lands of Potential Productive Value Is Step Urged

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Establishment of town and city forests as a means to meeting the growing economic problem of timber shortage, enhancing local recreational values and providing proper conditions for drainage, was urged by James W. Toumey, dean of the Yale University School of Forestry, in an address at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. He pointed out that the conception of the average American citizen in matters of forestry has not progressed as far as the community-owned forest. National forests are a accepted fact, and state-owned forests are gaining acceptance, but the European practice of communal forest ownership has gained scant foothold in the United States.

"We should, in this country, Mr. Toumey declared, "begin to think in terms of public forests owned by communities, that is—by towns, cities, schools and similar organizations, that have an indefinite lease of life. We differ from Europe in the way we look on communal forests. Over there, instead of public forests being almost entirely under national and state ownership as they are here, a relatively large percentage is owned by towns, cities and other local communities. The benefits derived from them are real and personal. They can be experienced and appreciated much more than is the case with the benefits derived from national or state forests. The citizen who resides in a town that owns a productive forest not only enjoys the forests in recreational pursuits, but he is directly benefited by the protection which it affords and by the products which it provides."

The speaker pointed out that, so great is the communal forest as a productive asset, the local timber tract often relieves the people from town taxes. In the United States, however, the bulk of publicly-owned forests are national contrasted with 67 per cent in Switzerland under town or other form of communal ownership. The amount of town forest ownership in Europe is on the increase, and is vindicating the practice.

"In America," Mr. Toumey continued, "our cities and towns, as well as other communal organizations have entirely overlooked the great opportunities for forest ownership which lie at their very doors. Thousands of acres of idle forest land can be secured, often not far from cities or towns, as low as from $5 to $10 per acre, with correspondingly higher prices for land partially or fully stocked.

"Those who have made a close study of public forest ownership abroad are convinced that communal ownership of forest property is advantageous and economically desirable. Many of those who have followed the progress of public ownership of forest property in this country also believe that communal ownership will in time prove as popular and practical here as it has in Europe."

Supporting his championship of the communal timberland, Mr. Toumey cited three arguments. Municipal water systems require protection of drainage areas, thus these areas are practically useful only for timber production, he said. Recognition of this is growing through the country. Outlying city and town parks acquired for recreational purposes are increasing, Mr. Toumey added, and these parks represent a step in the combination of recreational values with wood production. The third reason emphasized was that of timber shortage, which stimulates the growth of lumber as an economic possibility and tends to put the people of the community into the lumber business.

Forest taxation as embodied in a forest tax law drafted by a special committee of the Massachusetts Forestry Association was discussed by Richard T. Fisher, director of the Harvard Forest. It is based, he said, "on a thorough consideration of the present and future revenue-producing capacity of our forest lands and upon the practical necessities of business handling which the ordinary owners of such land must follow." The proposed measure recognizes that increase in area of young timber growth alone will swell future production, and that investment in the care and holding of such crops depends upon assurance of a system of taxation that will be applied when the timber is cut and that can be figured in advance. Care was also exercised to preserve the tax revenues of the towns.

"The proposed law is very brief," Mr. Fisher explained. "It says, in substance, that any forest land now valued on the town tax list at not more than $25 per acre and which does not contain more than an average of 20 cords per acre, but which is so stocked with trees as to promise a minimum prospective average yield per acre of 20,000 board feet for soft wood and 8000 board feet for hard wood, may, upon application to the assessors, be listed and taxed as 'classified forest land.' The tract so registered shall be valued and taxed thereafter as land alone, and the valuation put upon the land shall remain fixed for a period of 40 years. The timber growing upon classified forest land shall not be taxed until cut, at which time the owner shall pay a forest products tax of 6 per cent on the stumpage value of all wood or timber taken off.

"The law further says that when the timber on classified land reaches an average volume of 25,000 board feet per acre for soft wood, or 10,000 board feet per acre for hard wood, it can upon two years' notice be taken back by the assessors into the general property tax list and the forest products tax of 6 per cent on the stumpage value shall at the same time be levied. However, should the owner decide to reduce the average volume by cutting so as to keep it below the specified maximum volume per acre, the land shall remain classified, unless five years after any cutting the growing stock no longer fulfills the requirements of the law as to average prospective yield.

"In other words, so long as the land is kept productive an owner may keep on growing and cutting timber from the same area, paying the bulk of his taxes only at the time when he gets his return from the land. All merchantable and near merchantable timber, which now yields four-fifths of taxes derived from forest land, is excluded from the application of the law, and the revenue which would be lost by the registration of immature crops is expected to be made up by a slight general increase in the valuation of the older stands. This item represents on the average from 5 to 10 per cent of present town revenues."

MUSIC

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Vincent d'Indy conducted the eighth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on December 9. The first part of the program consisted entirely of music of the eighteenth century—a serenata for strings by Mozart, a chaconne gracieuse by Lalande and a concerto by Bach, the piano part of which was played by Bruce Simonds. The second part consisted of Mr. d'Indy's latest composition, "Poème des Rivages," which is in four parts. This concert was particularly interesting by reason of its unusual program and the presence at the conductor's desk of so distinguished a musician.

It is hardly necessary to recite the chief events of Mr. d'Indy's long artistic career, yet on seeing him yesterday one could not but be forcibly reminded of his life-long and touching devotion to his master, César Franck, whose life he has so sympathetically written and whose works he has so ardently championed; of his immense service to the art of music in the founding of the Schola Cantorum, of his noble artistic ideals as expressed in his monumental "Cours de Composition Musicale"; and of his musical genius as shown in the "Istar" variations and the superb symphony in B flat. The audience and orchestra were impressed by this great artistic personality. The orchestra played with unusual brilliancy and the audience showed its appreciation in unequivocal terms. The concert was one long to be remembered.

The music of the eighteenth century is a field little explored in the United States. To many, it seems simple, almost childish, yet as one becomes more and more familiar with it, its charm and expressive character becomes apparent. Those who attempt its interpretation soon realize its difficulty. Yesterday's performance must have been a revelation to many. The grace, clarity and delicacy of the performance were remarkable. The simplicity of the means employed, out of all apparent proportion to the effects obtained, was refreshing after the involved music of the present time. Not that we would care to return to the eighteenth century for all time! An occasional excursion into this almost unknown country, however, is delightful, particularly when we have for our guide a Vincent d'Indy.

In his latest work Mr. d'Indy has laid aside much of his austerity. He has written four movements depicting various phases of the sea. There is nothing pictorial about them, they are subjective impressions pure and simple, quite different from the marines of Rimsky-Korsakoff, another painter of the ocean. Every page shows the hand of a master. There are novel instrumental effects, engaging melodies, striking harmonies. To be sure the emotional heights of the symphony in B flat are not reached, but Mr. d'Indy leads us through pleasant places, nevertheless.

PRIZES AWARDED AT CORCORAN EXHIBITION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Awards of the William A. Clark prizes were announced yesterday by the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, as follows: First prize $2000, accompanied by the Corcoran gold medal, to Daniel Garber of Philadelphia, on his picture entitled "South Room—Green Street."

Second prize $1500, accompanied by the Corcoran silver medal, to Burtis Baker of Washington, on his picture entitled "Interior With Figure."

Third prize $1000, accompanied by the Corcoran bronze medal, to John F. Folinsbee of New Hope, Pennsylvania, on his picture entitled "Jersey Water Front."

Fourth price, $500, accompanied by the Corcoran honorable certificate, to W. Lester Stevens, of Rockport, Massachusetts, on his picture entitled "Quarry Dock."

These awards, which are said to be the largest given at any art exhibition in the world, were established in 1907 by former Senator William A. A. Clark of Montana, who, within the last year, has perpetuated them by a gift to the Corcoran Gallery of $100,000.

The jury invited by the Corcoran Gallery to determine the awards was composed of Frank W. Benson, Boston, chairman; Charles H. Davis, Mystic, Connecticut; W. Elmer Schofield, New York; E. W. Redfield, Center Bridge, Pennsylvania, and Victor Higgings, Taos, New Mexico.

The prize-winning works will be shown at the eighth exhibition of Contemporary American oil paintings which will be opened in the Corcoran galleries December 17.

STUDY OF CANADA'S SALES TAX SYSTEM

Representatives From the United States Visit Montreal in Order to Observe Effectiveness and Working Methods of System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Interchange of greetings between representatives of Canada and the United States was the feature of two large gatherings in Montreal at which 80 members of Congress, from 23 states of the American Union, were entertained while visiting this city. It was explained on behalf of the visitors that they had come to Canada in order to study the working of the sales tax, as well as other special taxes in force in the Dominion.

At a luncheon given the visitors by the Canadian Club of Montreal, the president, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee, said that the club had never before had the honor of greeting such a group of distinguished representatives from the United States, and assured them that, as representing a friendly nation, they were cordially welcomed.

The principal speaker for the congressional party was its chairman, Lester D. Volk of New York, who expressed his appreciation of the manner in which Canadian authorities, both of Montreal and elsewhere, had responded to the plans of the men from Washington. Much had been heard in the United States of a wonderful system of taxation inaugurated in Canada in 1915, and therefore, this, the largest delegation of lawmakers that had ever gone out of Washington, had come to the Dominion to see for themselves how it might be applied in the United States. The delegation felt as much at home in Canada as if in their own country; a feeling due to the friendly relations between the two countries, which had eliminated the necessity of fortifying the line over 3000 miles long, which marked the boundary between Canada and the United States.

Turnover Tax Favored

At a luncheon given the visitors by the Montreal Board of Trade, on the second day of their stay in the city, Sir Harry Lauder led in the singing of the British and American anthems, "God Save the King," and "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Senator Lorne C. Webster of Montreal, who presided, welcomed the congressional party on behalf of the Board of Trade, especially emphasizing the fact that this was the first time the board had ever had the opportunity of welcoming so large a gathering of American lawmakers who had come to the Dominion to study a Canadian law with a view to providing for its application in the United States. The Board of Trade, which he represented, was fortunate in being able to extend its hospitality to a body so representative of a country for which Canadians had so much friendship and respect. Mr. Webster said that the Board of Trade favored a general turnover tax rather than a sales tax as more effective and cheaper in application. Speaking of the Washington Conference, he concluded: "Our earnest hope is that you will return to Washington to carry out the work begun by your Executive in limiting armaments so as to make remote the danger of any recurrence of war."

Plea for Open Diplomacy

Representative Roy G. Fitzgerald, of Ohio, made a plea for the new idea of open diplomacy which might lead to improved treaties and understandings between the nations. From the Rio Grande to Hudson Bay this continent was peopled by two nations with a common ancestry and common ideals, and he had great hopes that they would work out their destinies in friendship, as they had done during the past century. W. M. Birks expressed the pleasure of the Board of Trade at meeting so many representatives of a friendly nation, who, though they differed in flag and forms of government, yet worked together under the same ancient Anglo-Saxon ideals of freedom and democracy. He remarked that many of his American friends in the delegation had asked him what taxes Canada paid to the British Government. He had been glad to be able to tell them that the very reverse was the case and that instead of paying taxes to Great Britain, Canada collected benefits. Americans had to pay for the protection of their seaborne commerce. Canada could ship anywhere in the world, and her shipping was protected by the British Navy, without cost to Canada, so that instead of taxation without representation Canadians really had representation without taxation. Canada was a free country within the Empire, and she had not the slightest desire to free herself from the "thraldom" of government from Downing Street, since the governing was done entirely from Ottawa.

ANGLO-SAXON COUNCIL OF WORLD ENGINEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Robert Hadfield, prominent British metallurgist, has written to Calvin W. Rice, secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, proposing the organization of an Anglo-Saxon engineering council of the world.

The idea of world engineering unity had grown out of an interchange of ideas between American and foreign engineers when 13 American engineers had visited England and France to bestow the John Fritz gold medal on Sir Robert Hadfield and also upon Eugene Schneider of France.

Mr. Swasey said such a world federation would work for deeper mutual understanding in peace times and tend to make discord from misunderstanding less possible. He said that Sir Robert was now striving to form a federation of British engineers and wished to merge its efforts with those of the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies, as a nucleus of the world organization.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

"ON THE SHORES OF THE SEAS"

New d'Indy Symphonic Poem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Upon a signal from Mr. Walter Damrosch the New York Symphony began a fanfare, rising to its feet to greet Mr. Vincent d'Indy on the afternoon of December 1, and the audience, unbidden, also stood up. Mr. d'Indy took the greeting in the modest way which is one of his charming characteristics, and in a quiet but firm manner called the orchestra's attention to the business of the afternoon.

When Mr. d'Indy, some thirty years ago, founded the Schola Cantorum it was with the avowed intention of being the conservator of ancient traditions in music and, though the institution is looked upon as nurturing creative genius in France, at present it seems to discourage the more advanced ultra-modern tendencies and urges the acceptance of such innovations only as have been tried often enough to have been proved of acceptable values. That being so, there was little surprise over the instructive nature of the program which Mr. d'Indy chose as the opening one for his "guest-conductor" appearance.

The overture to "Orpheus" was his second opera and won for him a notable success. The overture was a model for its time and consists of a toccata for muted trumpets and trombones accompanied by the rest of the orchestra and the organ, followed by a ritornelle or interlude for the strings after which the toccata returns full toned without mutes. The second number was written in 1712 by de Lalande, who was chef de musique to Louis XIV. It is entitled "Music While the King Dines" and is of the graceful dance form so abundantly composed during that period. An odd "Evening Serenade" by Mozart was the third number. Even Mozart evidently sought for innovations for he composed the senerade for two small orchestras, one consisting of two violins, a viola and two double basses and the other of a string quartette and tympani. It is divided into three parts, a march, minuet and a rondo, and has a pizzicato refrain in the second band that was crisply charming.

Le Flem's symphonic poem "To The Dead," which was given its first performance in America, brought to the audience a work written in 1919-20. Mr. le Flem was a pupil at the Schola Cantorum and in his method of celebration of a Celtic folk song theme upon which, in part, his composition is based, he shows the influence of Mr. d'Indy, his master—of composition. The next number, extract from the symphonic suite "Evocations" by Albert Roussel, also bears all the marks of the school where the composer was at first Mr. d'Indy's pupil and later a professor of counterpoint. This seemed a more colorful number than the le Flem poem. This is probably due to the fact that Roussel spent five years cruising the Indian Ocean as an officer in the French Navy before he seriously took up music as a profession and his "Evocations" is the result of his East Indian impressions.

The world premier of Mr. d'Indy's own poems was naturally the eagerly awaited number. Having but the week before heard the first playing of another ocean poem, Henry Hadley's, one could not help but be struck by the different viewpoints. Both composers pictured calm and also voiced the waves in storm. It seems as if Mr. Hadley wished to be the spokesman for the waves themselves. Mr. d'Indy, on the other hand, says his poem is a color scheme: 1—tranquillity and light; 2—the joy of the deep blue; 3—great horizons; 4—the mystery of the ocean.

It is doubtful if Mr. d'Indy means that he painted in sounds any green pigments in the third movement of his poem. He saw the green horizon along the Adriatic from the windows of a slow-moving Italian railway carriage. The sounds made by that carriage he depicted wonderfully well, employing the piano as an orchestral instrument in order to do so. In his "Joy of the Deep Blue" surely he never wishes one to suppose he painted the color blue, but in the rippling, bright phrases he composed he gives one the impression of the joy the boundless blue about the island of Mallorca roused in him. A feeling of brightness and pleasure he roused in his audience, judging from the applause with which it greeted the number, but it must have been one as gifted as a Whistler if he could see blue in it. All that suggested the sounds of the seas was realistically built into wave motions of bass fiddles for the long rolls, cellos for the whitecaps, breaking one upon the other and crisp little ripples from the violins. Nor is Mr. d'Indy so devoted to the traditions that he is unwilling to employ the dissonant effects of the brass band and his instruments of percussion to make us imagine the breakers hurling themselves up the cliff-guarded shores. All that was clear. We have had so many of the sea pieces one could scarcely miss the intent. But, if it brought us nothing new, there was charm of rhythm and melody and there were phrases of notable strength that moved one pleasurably and that is what this reviewer thinks is the first, if not the only, requisite of music. Musicians and critics found the new work scholarly but not profound, not abounding with new ideas but everything developed into an interesting uniformity.

Mr. d'Indy is master of the orchestra. Without fuss or any but the simplest methods of directing he gets his readings with a beat of the baton, easy to follow; and that is true whether he calls for a tremendous crescendo or the most delicate pianissimo, as was so often needed in the seventeenth century numbers. Everything he did with the orchestra possessed the authority of long experience, and the program not only gave pleasure to the average music lover, but was a splendid lesson for the young musician.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Mr. Frank Hutchens, an Australian pianist who is on the staff of the Conservatoire at Sydney, is at present in London and gave the first of three recitals in the Æolian Hall on November 9. His playing made a genuinely favorable impression. He showed at once he understands the art of program making; he also proved himself the possessor of a beautiful touch which maintains its characteristic quality throughout the whole of the dynamic range he covers. His technique is ample. He has vigor, enthusiasm, optimism in his style, and approaches the music he interprets with an unaffected sincerity that makes itself felt as he plays. He has also a power of setting forth simple music with real poetry of feeling, as shown by his rendering of Brahms' intermezzo in E flat and an exquisite new little thing by John Ireland called "The Darkened Valley." Rhythm is at present among his less complete assets. He has it, but not enough to make it always the vitalizing element for time. Scarlatti's sonata in A major, Chopin's sonata in B minor, a group of pieces by Brahms, a group by modern French and British composers, and Glazounov's Variations op. 72 constituted the program. The Scarlatti sonata was the thing which suited him least well; probably because the Matthay method (on which he studied) differs in point of touch from the touch practiced by the old harpsichord players. In the closely knit, heroical Brahms works he showed to much greater advantage.

The first concert of the London Chamber Concert Society's autumn season took place at Wigmore Hall on November 8, when the program was supplied by the Chamber Music Players—Messrs. Sammons, Tertis, Salmond, and Murdoch. They played Chausson's quartet for piano and strings, Brahms' sonata in D minor for violin and piano, and Dvořák's ever-delightful quartet in E flat for piano and strings. This last is a work they have made peculiarly their own, and to hear them play it is to feel one is listening to perfection in ensemble and interpretive sympathy. The performance of Chausson's quartet was also very fine, but this work offers fewer opportunities. It has that indefinable sameness of thought in every movement, that lack of rhythmic energy, which permeate much French music, and dispel rather than compel, attention on the part of the listeners. Messrs. Sammons and Murdoch's reading of the Brahms sonata was well thought out and in the slow movement the violinist's fine tone was most apparent. He fairly thrilled every one by the beauty he infused into the last bars.

The second Hallé concert introduced a transcription by Sir Edward Elgar of Bach's fugue in C minor, which was the one novelty in the program, although Scriabin's "Divine Poem" nearly counted as such, having only once been heard before in Manchester. Whether it is justifiable to transcribe an organ fugue for large orchestra, with harp and glockenspiel and side drums thrown in, is certainly open to grave doubt, but the transcription is both vigorous and effective as a piece of scoring. In order that the public might judge and appraise the character of the work and its new elaboration and embellishments by Elgar, the fugue was first played in its original form by the newly appointed organist of the Hallé Society, Mr. Harold Dawber. This was a wise and instructive step to take on the part of Mr. Harty, but it left the impression on many hearers that the experiment was one, despite some other clever adaptations of a similar kind, that distinguished composers would be wise to let alone. Bach's great organ works were naturally written for the organ, and their adaptability to the modern orchestra, even by the most accomplished masters of orchestration, whether Elgar or Strauss, is a moot point and is questionable both on the grounds of musicianship and good taste.

Scriabin's symphony No. 3 is a fine ecstatic work, whose "argument," as the old writers would have said, is the aim of bringing an ideal of life within the compass of his music. His "Poem of Prometheus" and his "Poem of Ecstasy" are variants of the same ideal, and differ only slightly in fundamental treatment. The "Symphony No. 3" has fewer discords than the later works and to that extent is more grateful to the ear. Whether it has the same heroic and uplifting tendency is a personal matter for the individual hearer. To many the Russian treatment of the sublime, both by Tschaikowsky and his successors, has not so much the effect of exalting as of exciting. There is a certain hectic quality in the emotion aroused which does not make for nobility although the fire of the imagination may be authentic enough, and the instrumentation is a thing of musical delight. Miss Agnes Nicholls was the vocalist and sang Parry's "Song of Triumph" (Judith) in honor of the armistice, and some beautiful French songs.

Several interesting smaller concerts have been given recently in Manchester. The first one was given at the Houldsworth Hall at the usual Tuesday midday concert by a small orchestra of 15 players, wind and string, under the direction of Mr. A. C. Carnden. Two works only made up the program, the "Brandenburg Suite in B minor" of Bach and the "Serenade in G" of Mozart, but no more beautiful and appropriate works for chamber orchestra could have been selected, and their performance was a delight to the music lover. Nothing finer has been heard in Manchester for a long time, and Mr. Carnden is to be congratulated on the fact that he allowed the Mozart Serenade to speak for itself, without pulling it about and exaggerating its effects of pianissimo and sforzando as is the way of many modern conductors. In this fashion the essential loveliness of the serenade was allowed to reveal itself, and one felt that one was getting pure Mozart without any adventitious mixture. It would be difficult to name a lovelier work for string orchestra, or one whose fragrance is more susceptible of being distilled by a small and well-chosen body of players within the limits of a chamber concert.

Mr. Frank Merrick is the great exemplar of the Leschetizky method of piano playing in Manchester and his recital at the Memorial Hall confirmed the high opinion already widely held of him as a brilliant executant and fine musician. His program was on the heroic scale, consisting of the great "B flat sonata" of Schubert, so rarely played, both sets of the Brahms "Variations" on a theme by Paganini, a Brahms "Intermezzo," and some smaller pieces by Granados. The Paganini variations do not appeal so much to Mr. Merrick as a means of compelling admiration by the display of dazzling virtuosity as they do to many pianists, and he is obviously concerned in extracting the maximum of musical value in their interpretation. In this respect he may be said to lean more to the side of Brahms than to that of Paganini, who inspired, though he did not write, the variations. Each artist must decide for himself whether his first duty is to the composer himself or to the meteoric and mercurial genius of the variations.

Another similar piano recital was given by Mr. Edward Isaacs, whose sterling work as a pianist has made a great impression upon the discriminating public during the last few years. Here again no cheap popularity was aimed at. Two works only were performed, but they were of the highest order and are rarely heard because of their immense difficulty. The "Concert allegro" of Chopin and the Liszt "Sonata in B minor" were both magnificently played.

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, who specialize in the performance of music for two pianos, appeared at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on November 25-26 as the interpreters of Bach's concerto in C minor and of the concerto pathétique by Liszt. Neither of those compositions was given in its original form. The work by Bach was an arrangement made by that master by a concerto originally composed for two violins and orchestra; that by Liszt was written as a piano solo, worked over into a piece for two pianos and, having been transmogrified into a concerto for piano and orchestra by Reuss and later by Burmeister, was finally given the attentions of Mr. Pattison, who retained the orchestra and who threw in the extra piano which would engage the activities of his colleague, Mr. Maier. With all this altering it was scarcely surprising that the composition by Liszt did not sound as great as, perhaps, its composer believed it to have been. The facteur clearly is that of the Hungarian master, but the interior economy of the concerto pathétique is not convincing to the ear. Mr. Pattison was successful enough in giving his orchestra something of the grandiloquence which often was peculiar to Liszt, and the two pianos disclosed brilliancy. There was a considerable amount of bother in working out the ideas of the concerto, but one felt, at the conclusion, that there had been much ado about nothing.

The program contained, in addition to the two works performed by Pattison and Maier, the overture to Berlioz' "Benvenuto Cellini," the fifth symphony by Beethoven and Ravel's "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales." Mr. Stock offered an extraordinarily glowing performance of Beethoven's symphony, a performance which was made more than ordinarily colorful by his additions to the score. Ravel's waltzes had been played for the first time here last season and had pleased by their ingenious orchestration and elegance of style. They pleased again at this later performance.

At the Auditorium the Chicago Opera Association presented during its second week "Rigoletto," "La Bohème," "Samson et Dalila," "Tannhäuser," "Carmen" and "Madame Butterfly." "La Bohème" (November 22) brought forward for the first time Miss Claire Dux, who made a pleasant impression in the music of Mimi. If she is neither a great singer nor a great actress, she is sufficiently good to make her efforts worth while. "Tannhäuser" was sung in the original language. Joseph Schwartz was the interpreter of the title rôle and Mme. Raisa sang the part of Elizabeth with fervor. Mme. Cyrena van Gordon, who in previous seasons had been apparently limited to unceasing impersonations of Amneris in Verdi's "Aïda," was permitted to try her skill upon the Venus of Wagner's opera and, it should be said, she justified the enterprise of the management. "Carmen," with the admirable Miss Garden in the title rôle, was offered with much the same cast that interpreted it last season—Mr. Muratore as Don Jose and Mr. Baklanoff as Escamillo. Irene Pavlowska, a versatile artist, was the Micaela.

"OPERA INTIME"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent experiments in England and elsewhere show how deeply rooted is the tradition among artists and public that opera is a matter of large resources and large demands. Much has been made of the earnest attempt of Vladimir Rosing, the Russian tenor, to convert a London concert hall temporarily into a miniature theater, and there to present popular works in reduced form. Reduced the works were in length and in their demand for vocal and orchestral resources, for the chorus was dispensed with and the instrumental scores rewritten for a small orchestra. All this was well, though not perfectly done; yet there was a curious feeling of unfitness, of cramping big things, big broad music and big broad drama, into a narrow space. In other words the reduction of the frame resulted in a reduction of effectiveness.

For this there were two reasons: the choice of the works and the manner of presenting them. Not one member of the cast, from Mr. Rosing himself, who within his scope is a really fine actor, sang or acted as though in his or her element. Every one of them had the grand opera tradition which one associates with Covent Garden, the Metropolitan or the Scala rather than with a stage 12 feet square and an audience of a few hundred persons. And "Pique Dame" is an intense opera but not an intimate one, as are also "Il Barbiere de Siviglia" and "I Pagliacci." So, too, were the productions, and in nearly every case the staging was too elaborate and sometimes too fussy. Mozart's "Bastien and Bastienne" was more in keeping, though, as one of the critics pointed out at the time, it does not make a strong appeal to the ordinary lover of opera, and is more a tableau vivant than an opera.

Yet there are many works, both ancient and modern, which come within the category, some of which have been discovered as such in the recent Birmingham, England, season. We are apt to forget that opera started in the salon and the schoolroom, that the Elizabethan choir boy was an exponent of musical plays. Peri's "Dafne," the first opera, was written for and received private performance, and the first opera house was not erected till 40 years later, while Purcell's "Dido and Æneas," the English classic, was a school play. Several of Mozart's operas are of an essentially intimate character and written in a miniature style that befits a small theater. "Cosi fan tutte" is one of the successful revivals at Birmingham, and Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto," an entirely Mozartian work, is another. To these was added Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," which though planned to some extent on grand opera lines was produced in such a way as to make it as intimate as the others. It is by drawing on the classics for such works as these that we get the idea of what "opéra intime" should be.

Most composers, particularly at the beginning of their careers, regard opera as something different from mere display of virtuosity or of the triumph of art over space and multitudes. More than one famous opera has been spoilt by the composer being forced to meet the demands, legitimate so far as the need of production is concerned, of the opera house manager, for grand arias, for broad effects generally, and for movement on a big scale. Sometimes a composer has managed to avoid this, and yet make a successful work, so that we have Wolf-Ferrari's "Il Segreto di Suzanne" and Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole" at one end of the emotional gamut, and Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" at the other, as fair examples of what may be done in that way.

An opera with a short cast, a small orchestra and no chorus is not necessarily an intimate opera, any more than a small print is a miniature. There is an essential quality in style and contents which makes a work intimate or otherwise. Rutland Boughton is one of those who have grasped the right idea and put it into effect, and if only he will allow it to be so, his "The Immortal Hour" may well stand as a model of strong, deep, big ideas expressed with an intensity that is without undue strenuousness and is therefore of an intimate character. "Savitri" by Gustav Holst, a composer of talent of unquestionably the highest order, whose training and inclinations have not hitherto been operatic, has so far failed for the simple reason that it is "opéra intime" and nothing else. So far as England is concerned it may well be that in the future as in the past—for all the greatest English operas, including those of Gilbert and Sullivan, have been of an intimate character—this higher form will prevail.

Of course "opéra intime" also demands its own subjects, and it is the subject rather then the treatment alone that makes it what it is. In many cases, in fact, a composer has written such opera when intending to write grand opera, and then simply because his subject compelled him to do so.

Very much, too, depends on the artists themselves as to the intimacy or otherwise of opera. Just as there are very fine singers the nature of whose voices and temperaments precludes the possibility of their ever becoming operatic stars, so there are equally fine operatic artists who do not depend merely on their fine voices but also on real artistic sense, who will probably never be a success in "opéra intime." It is for this reason that we frequently find well-equipped amateurs and artists whose voices are too small or too imperfectly formed to allow of success on the ordinary opera stages, succeeding very well in the more intimate styles. Many who are suited to "opéra comique," too, are quite unsuited to "opéra intime" for the same reason that the grand opera artist is unsuited to it. Size of voice and declamatory power are of little importance here; but keen sensitiveness to the artistic potentialities of words, music and situation, and a capacity to give the requisite indications by a single look or gesture are all-important.

KOUSSEVITZKI IN LIVERPOOL CONCERT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—The Liverpool musical season has opened with great success. Two Philharmonic concerts have been given, the first under the direction of Koussevitzki, who made a first appearance in the English provinces, the second under Albert Coates, who showed what a native-born could do in the interpretation of classical music. It is always interesting to compare different styles, and the revelation of personality in conducting is made tolerably clear to members of the audience, though not nearly to the same extent as to the members of the orchestra, who have enjoyed the additional advantage of rehearsal also. Koussevitzki gave the impression of exceeding subtlety in his rhythms, and his pianissimo effects were not always completely realized by the orchestra. Especially was this the case in Scriabin's "Poème de l'Extase," which has been so intimately associated with the reading of Mr. Coates, who first introduced it to a British audience. In the broader effects the Russian conductor was understood, and his interpretation of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 in A major was a joy to the listener; but in the less known and more complex work of Scriabin, just where his particular talent was expected to reveal itself, there were parts where his beat was not clearly understood by the orchestra, who were obviously left to guess at the conductor's meaning. An exceeding quietness of style in the softer passages induced an almost motionless stillness of the hand which doubtless meant much to the conductor but seemed without much significance to his players. The climaxes were in great contrast and were finely realized, showing the freedom and temperament of a fine artist.

Mr. Coates introduced Strauss' "Heldenleben," a symphonic poem of a different kind, based not so much on the character and life of a given hero, as in the case of "Don Quixote," as on that of the free and general scope of what a life may be made through renunciation and striving toward the ideals of conduct and character. A performance of great dignity and spirit did something to restore the ground which Strauss has lost and gave assurance of true musical genius. Cortot played the César Franck "Symphonic" variations magnificently, but was less at home in Brahms' first piano concerto.

MUNICIPAL OPERA IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—When advocates of community play launched the first season of municipal opera in St. Louis in 1919, they were confronted with the problem of making it pay for itself. Now they have another problem, one not so perplexing; they are trying to determine the best way of spending the net surplus which remains in the treasury of the Municipal Theater Association.

Despite the fact that the average cost of staging each of the eight productions in the open-air Municipal Theater last summer was slightly more than $18,000, the association has a surplus of $24,651.87. Operating expenses for the season were $147,546.07 but receipts from ticket sales and income from other sources reached $168,858.74. This profit of $21,312.67 added to the profit from the 1920 season, $3,339.20, constitutes the present surplus.

A free community training school for candidates for the chorus and minor rôles will be one of the ways in which the surplus will be expended, according to Nelson Cunliff, chairman of the productions committee. Heretofore part of the chorus has been recruited in St. Louis and trained for several weeks before the season opened and part has been imported from New York. But next year all singers in the chorus will be from St. Louis and all will have been trained in a school which will be opened in January and will hold frequent sessions throughout the winter.

The experiment of using St. Louis-trained singers in minor rôles was tried last summer and met with such success that directors of the association are anxious to continue it on a larger scale. A hope that the time will come when even principals may be recruited from the city's residents and the opera will be exclusively a municipal enterprise is firmly implanted in the mind of each person connected with the association.

Plans also are being considered for engaging two principals for some of the productions next summer in order that the leading singers will not have daily rehearsals and nightly performances. The theater will be improved with new pergolas, sound amplifiers, dressing rooms and seats.

Since the municipal season of al fresco opera was started in St. Louis, in 1919, there have been 21 weeks of opera, the productions being: "Robin Hood" (twice), "Bohemian Girl," "El Capitan," "The Mikado" (twice), "The Wizard of the Nile," "Chimes of Normandy" (twice), "The Firefly," "The Waltz Dream," "The Mascotte," "The Gondoliers," "Babes in Toyland," "Sari," "The Chocolate Soldier," "Fra Diavolo," "The Fortune Teller," "San Toy," "The Beggar Student" and "Pirates of Penzance."

Apart from the regular seasons of opera there have been presented "Aïda," "I Pagliacci," Margaret Anglin in "As You Like It," hundreds of school children in "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" and numerous playground festivals, community pageants, patriotic festivals and even out-door fashion shows.

"EIN HELDENLEBEN" PLAYED IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The London Symphony Orchestra's program for their concert in Queen's Hall on November 7 arrested attention because it had boldness—one had almost said hardihood—of design. One huge work stood pitted against another—Richard Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben" and "The Planets," by Gustav Holst. Both concerned themselves with war. It was enormously interesting to compare them, and whoever thought of placing them in juxtaposition knew to a nicety the value of community, contrast and continuity. They were prefaced by a performance of that same Bach fugue in C minor, orchestrated by Sir Edward Elgar, which had scored such a success a few days earlier at Eugène Goossens' concert.

The London Symphony Orchestra gave a good account of it, and then plunged into "Ein Heldenleben." The work had been absent so long from English concert programs that its recent performances under Coates and Sir Henry Wood have afforded the chance of approaching it free from all the opinions and factions which formerly surged round it.

Events have moved so fast that present-day audiences never turn a hair at progressions which were voted cacophanous a few years ago. Beauty and ugliness of sound can be set against each other exactly in the same way that consonant and dissonant chords can be employed in the ordinary course of music. Nowadays all that one asks is "Does any given cacophany attain its object?" If it does fulfill its part in the ultimate design of a work, if it is employed in such a way that it makes itself felt as an expression of truth, not of eccentricity or inefficiency, then it justifies itself, and its composer, and becomes the reverse side of the coin of beauty. Judged thus "Ein Heldenleben" does, to a great extent, justify itself, but is not wholly free from eccentricity.

Those who know the work will recollect that it is divided into six continuous sections, descriptive of (1) The Hero, (2) The Hero's Adversaries, (3) The Hero's Helpmate, (4) The Battlefield, (5) The Hero's Works of Peace, (6) The Hero's Retirement from the World. Of these the first is a fine, upstanding, energetic affair; in the second, the enemies are delineated with caustic wit, though one suspects they would not have appeared quite thus had Wagner's Beckmesser never existed. Section 3, devoted to the Helpmate (who is characterized by a solo violin), remains as charming as ever, and is a fine example of the unfailing interest and almost human eloquence that Strauss can impart to musical phrases. The Battlefield section is less impressive than of yore. It strikes one as a portrait of war as it appeared to men who had not yet met it at first hand, and who toasted "the day." The music, in spite of its violent effects, seems rather small and superficial in the light of experience.

The fifth section, wherein the Hero's Works of Peace are displayed, is beautiful enough to disarm criticism of its naïve egotism—(Strauss has built it on themes drawn from his earlier works)—and the final section is extremely beautiful. Strauss has a splendid gift for epilogues: to recall "Til Eulenspiegel," "Don Quixote," and "Ein Heldenleben," is to find sure proof.

Conducted by Albert Coates, the London Symphony Orchestra gave a glowing performance, and the violin playing of the leader, Mr. W. H. Reed, in the Helpmate section, deserves special mention.

A fine performance of Mars, and, indeed, of all the movements of "The Planets" was secured, and at the close Albert Coates and Gustav Holst were called many times to the platform by the enthusiastic audience.

MUSIC IN PRAGUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia — Much budding talent has been appearing in Prague of late and one young Tzecho-Slovakian composer, Jaromir Weinberger has produced quite a sensation with his "sound from sight" music at a recent concert. Years ago, when Weinberger was a small boy, Sevcik said, "That child will one day be a great composer."

Weinberger can be classified as "impressionist" but he claims to deal with objective and not subjective impressions, not with the feelings aroused by natural or other scenery, but, working from what he has actually beheld, he seeks to bring a pictorial representation of such an impression to the imagination of his audience. Music, and not pen, paint, paper and canvas is the medium by which he conveys his ideas.

Weinberger studied under Max Reger at Leipzig. A recent success was his scenic music to "Hamlet" performed here by the Russian Theater of Moscow. He is now at work on the great symphony "The West" in which the towns, forests and rivers of America are the theme. Part of the composition "The Heart of the Avenue," an impression of ceaseless traffic, was greatly applauded, the picture being one received by Weinberger as a child. The young composer has received an invitation to conduct in America and may go there next spring.

"LA NAVARRAISE" IS REVIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"La Navarraise," a lyric episode in one act, book by Jules Clare and Henri Gain; music by Jules Massenet, revived at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City. The cast:

Anita.....Geraldine Farrar
Araquil.....Giulio Crimi
Garrido.....Leon Rothier
Remigio.....Louis d'Angelo
Ramon.....Giordano Paltrinieri
Busatmante.....Paolo Ananian
Conductor—Albert Wolff

NEW YORK, New York—It was Calvé who introduced the rôle of Anita, La Navarraise, to the audiences of the Metropolitan, and on the evening of November 30 Massenet's one-act opera was revived with Miss Farrar in the leading rôle. It is being hinted that Mr. Gatti-Casazza's purpose was not only to give his popular star a good dramatic part but also to attempt to find a companion half an evening for "Cavalleria Rusticana." "I Pagliacci" has done service so long and is itself so popular that could two one-act companion operas be found there would be two evenings with assured "draws" in place of one.

The opportunities for heroics are plentiful for a singing actress in the rôle of Anita, and Miss Farrar gave a gripping performance, never overdrawn but at all times in the picture of the poor girl, a stranger among a strange people, clinging to the one being who had been kind to her and yet sensing from the first that happiness was to be denied her. The music lies well for her. Another triumph is hers.

The Dramatic Story

However, it is the drama in the story rather than the music that stirs one. Massenet has written the to-be-expected crashes of brass and instruments of percussion which one awaits in anything picturing war. There is nothing that really startles. There is no throb in the themes themselves which fall to the three principal singers. Leon Rothier, as Garrido the general, sang the music allotted to him with an authority and ring that matched well with his convincing acting. He was a commanding officer; the illusion was perfect. Giulio Crimi did all that could be done with the ungrateful tenor part. Araquil will never stand out, though, in any star's repertory.

The Soldiers' Chorus which interrupts the dramatic action, like an intermezzo marking the passing of night, was splendidly sung. The Metropolitan has a wonderful choir of voices and in Giulio Setti that choir has a great chorus master. The number was the one bright, melodious spot in the opera.

The second part of the bill gave an admirable presentation of "Cavalleria Rusticana." Miss Rosa Ponselle not only looked and acted the part of Santuzza to the manner born but she sang it with a wealth of tonal beauty, abundance of power and sympathetic shading that made it rank with the best previous performance of the rôle. Flora Perini was a satisfactory Lola. Louise Berat sang the little music allotted to Lucia as few have done. Thomas Chalmers was the Alfio and gave a good vocal and fine dramatic interpretation, while Beniamino Gigli poured out his voice in a fiery portrayal of Turiddu that made the scenes with Santuzza especially effective.

A New Tosca in New York

A new star began her reign at The Metropolitan Opera, dating from the evening of December 2. Mme. Marie Jeritza, upon her first American appearance in the leading rôle in Korngold's "Die Tote Stadt," gave promise of possibilities as yet not sounded but no one could have realized how sweeping her power is whilst hearing her in so shallow a rôle as Marietta, the dancer. The second presentation of that opera was given before a sold-out house and one could not be quite certain whether the "draw" was the opera or the new soprano, who had already proved she was one of the best singing actresses ever heard at the Metropolitan. From now on when Mme. Jeritza sings there will no longer be need to question.

On the evening of December 2 for "Tosca" the audience, which filled every seat and crowded the standing room even on the steps of the foyer, was on the qui vive from the start. The new tenor, Aureliano Pertile, was cordially received. He is manly looking and has a voice of volume which, though slightly "white," is used with a dramatic fervor which finds its shadings in the action of the scenes. He will undoubtedly become a valuable addition to the roster of the dramatic tenors. His Cavardossi never failed to support Tosca, and that is about all the tenor rôle calls for. It is not a brilliantly drawn character either histrionically or vocally. Scotti never gave a better performance of his wonderfully convincing Scarpia. It was apparent that he was constantly being inspired by the work of Madame Jeritza and, during curtain calls, he let the audience see that he paid his respects to the Metropolitan's new star.

From the moment of her entrance, in the first act, new touches were seen and heard. Mme. Jeritza's Tosca was convincingly feminine. The degree of illusion was created that can only come when the singer or actor permits the situations to color the tones and call for the gestures. But it is the second act that proved that Mme. Jeritza possesses the power of voice and dramatic action that causes her audiences to feel the stage character's joys and sufferings as his own—not only for the moment, but leaving an impression that is a power long after.

On the evening of December 16 she will sing Segelinde in "Die Walkure." "Boris Godunoff" with Chaliapin is to be sung next Wednesday evening.

THE HOME FORUM

Vacillation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Where are the crowds who yesterday
Their glad hosannas raised on high?
Where the palm branches and the flowers
Which strewed the road as he passed by?
All lost to sight, yet memory
Regardeth still the joyful cry
Which rose with grand tumultuous accord
To him who cometh in the name of "Lord."

Hark! What is this? The mob still shouts.
Let us approach and hear their praise
Of him whom all the world must love
For whom their anthems still they raise.
Draw nearer still. What is this cry?
'Tis "Crucify!" 'Tis "Crucify!"
Alas! and must this light of Israel fail
When he alone seems left to tell the tale?

O, No. A million more will come
Who gladly will proclaim anew
The wondrous love of God for man,
Falling as soft as Hermon's dew.
Nor praise, nor blame, nor judgment hard
Nor garden tomb nor soldier guard
Can ere put out this light that once he lit
Nor e'en restrain, nor dim, nor cover it.

Red House

Here, as soon as the Morrises moved into it at the close of the wet summer of 1860, open house was kept for all their friends. Burne-Jones and his wife—he had been married that June—spent their Sundays there almost regularly. Rossetti, Faulker and his two sisters, Webb, Swinburne, Madox Brown, Arthur Hughes, were also frequent and welcome visitors. Mr. Hughes remembers once riding down from London, and Morris riding back a good part of the way with him next day. In summer bowls were always played a great deal; and drives were taken about the country in a carriage which Morris had specially built for himself, with leather curtains, and a decided flavor of the Middle Ages about it. The winter festivities were even merrier: it was a home of young people full of the high spirits of youth. "O the joy of those Saturdays to Mondays at Red House!" writes one of the frequent guests of those days, "the getting out at Abbey Wood Station and smelling the sweet air, and then the scrambling, swinging drive of three miles or so to the house; and the beautiful roomy place where we seemed to be coming home just as much as when we returned to our own rooms. No protestations—only certainty of contentment in each other's society. We laughed because we were happy."—"The Life of William Morris," J. W. Mackail.

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Handsome Is as Handsome Does

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MAN cannot honestly declare the Christianly metaphysical truth that good is infinite and is all, and then turn around and deliberately do evil. To be sure, an individual who does honestly affirm that good is the only reality may not be able to demonstrate his life to be one of unconditional honesty, purity, and justice, every moment of his day, but the main point is that he recognizes that absolute goodness is attainable here, now and always and that he is striving to prove it to be so in his own life. He is striving to practice that truth and he is bringing it to pass in his experience in increasing measure, even though the degree of advancement may be but small. But continued goodness is his aim and the whole view before him, because there is really no other fact. His thinking is drawn to this aim constantly as the magnet to the pole, and his endeavor is that he shall not temporize a moment with any false belief, but shall hold to the unsullied ideal, no matter how much the material senses may seem to tempt. He does not state that good is all and then to himself say there is another power today and possibly tomorrow which is somewhat real. As Mrs. Eddy writes: "You can never demonstrate spirituality until you declare yourself to be immortal and understand that you are so. Christian Science is absolute; it is neither behind the point of perfection nor advancing towards it; it is at this point and must be practised therefrom. Unless you fully perceive that you are the child of God, hence perfect, you have no Principle to demonstrate and no rule for its demonstration. By this I do not mean that mortals are the children of God,—far from it. In practising Christian Science you must state its Principle correctly, or you forfeit your ability to demonstrate it." ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 242.)

Now, as said before, an earnest man may not today reach the absolute proof of his statement that good is all, for he would then be "as the angels," but he cheerfully holds to it and is constantly looking forward to its ultimate demonstration in his own life, and, what is equally important, he is daily revealing some amount of progress toward this perfection of life. Like the boy with his school mathematics, having faithfully studied a chapter he does not rest content until he has proved that what he has read is true by working out the problems given at the end of the chapter. It makes no difference whether the child is at the first chapter, the twentieth or the last. He is striving sincerely and that is a fact that breathes the song of the angels. It is relatively unimportant that the striver may, like Christian, slip back a step or so into discord, for hard work will regain the lost ground and put him far beyond where he fell when

"The longing to be good and true
Has brought the light again."

Such a man is coming near to being a Christian Scientist, and there is no other kind of Christian Scientist, nor any other way of being one than by honest, righteous struggle for good. There are not two kinds of Christian Scientists. This is true in just the same way that Spencer said that there are not two kinds of right any more than there are two kinds of straight lines. Read Mary Baker Eddy's emphatic statement in Science and Health: "It is Christian Science to do right, and nothing short of right-doing has any claim to the name. To talk the right and live the wrong is foolish deceit, doing one's self the most harm." (Page 448.)

Good alone originates good, which is the same as saying that God, unlimited Love, creates its own likeness. Evil or the policy of doing evil that good may come can never produce one iota of anything real. The infinite idea unfolding is what constantly and really appears everywhere. Week after week of human living merely seems to be actual but is not. But for men this mortal life is useful only to enable them to prove theirs to be the qualities of the divine idea—right-doing, adherence to justice, and the overcoming of evil by good, not by evil. And this we find Mrs. Eddy writing in Science and Health: "Earth's preparatory school must be improved to the utmost." (Page 486.) This school is one that never has a vacation, for it is a constant demand upon men that they practice good, and that the proof of their practice be good works.

It is the old saw that handsome is as handsome does that acts as a stumblingblock to the temporizer and to him who seeks credit for covering the chapter without doing the problems. Christ Jesus in John says, "He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber." This is the problem: the belief in myriad forms of a universe, of a man, of a life other than the expression of eternal Life or the manifestation of divine Spirit. The only possible way to attack this problem is by Science, the scientific knowledge that God is Mind, and the true world and the true man is His infinite idea, the outcome of His own pure and heavenly knowledge of Himself. Eternal Mind is continually at the work of unfolding His own wonderful completeness, and the result of this divine occupation is the godlike universe which is spiritually substantial and wholly unperceived by mortal sight. Anyone who knows what is veritably here and practices what he knows has the daily joy of having what erroneously seems to be here take itself off, "Here a little, and there a little." What is veritably present is scientific life, scientific government, holiness, wholeness or health, and abundance of good things. What seems to be present is all a sorry counterfeit: the troubled living of mortals, the governments of shifting good and evil, the sickness, misery and the woeful lack, ranging all the way from the poverty of wrongly acquired wealth to actual famine in countless places on the earth.

No one need be discouraged if what he is proving in his own life seems a long way from his aim, providing only that he is consistently working for what is good, for of course the objective of Christian Science study and practice is to see the end of the chapter, that is, to reach the absolute life divine where matter's claims are forever null. And the daily demonstration of good is a necessity. This demonstration is based on the understanding that divine idea in eternal Mind is the man who has absolute life now and that this man is the only man, and the true selfhood of all men. This is the only way to win decisive battles over all beliefs of material conditions.

How Prosperity Came to the Island

She was Lady Proprietress of the Islands, holding them on a lease from Queen Victoria. . . .

Her predecessor, being a man, had also been sole justiciary, with full power to hear, examine and finally determine all plaints, suits, matters, actions and demands whatever, moved and depending between party and party inhabiting the same Isles—all heresies and treasons excepted—. . . . She, as a woman, assigned the Commission of the Queen's Peace into the hands of three Magistrates, with a solitary policeman to help them; but for the rest within the small realm she was sovereign more absolute than Queen Victoria, who ruled somewhere on "the Main"—a vaguely realised land, thirty miles away, discernible on clear mornings as a cloud upon the sea.

For the Islands, ridged with reefs and dotted with sentinel lighthouses, lie off the west coast of England, well out in the Atlantic, in the mouth of the warm Gulf Stream. Six are inhabited, and contain between them less than three thousand acres suitable for grazing or tillage; the rest, eighteen or twenty in number, are mere islets, rocky and barren, . . .

The rock is granitic, the soil light and friable, without width or depth for serious husbandry; and a hundred years ago the inhabitants subsisted almost wholly by fishing and by burning down the seaweed for "kelp," which went to Bristol to the making of glass and soap. Times had bettered when the increase of our sea-borne trade brought work to the pilots on St. Ann's, the southernmost island, and every long spell of easterly wind might be counted on to crowd the roadstead with vessels "waiting for orders." About that time, too, the farmers on St. Lide's (the largest island), Innis-caw, Brefar and Saaron had taken to growing early potatoes for the English market, planting them in shallow rows with a bare covering of soil—the Islands knew no frost—and harvesting them a month ahead of growers on the Main.

During her girlhood—for the Lady was native to her realm—these operations had been in full swing and she could remember the boats arriving in April with gangs of diggers hired over from England to save the crops, which in prosperous years would touch a thousand tons. But to get the freight across to the Main and by rail to London cost forty-five shillings a ton; and when Malta, Algiers, and the Canaries started to compete at sea-borne rates of thirty-shillings or thereabouts, the Islanders' profit diminished, until a crop scarcely paid for saving. This happened just as steam started in earnest to sweep the old sailing vessels off the face of the waters, and the island pilots scarcely realising their doom, would lie for days and nights together before they fell in with a tall ship to signal them. . . .

Now though she lived remote from the daily life of her people, and in those early days was known to them for the most part as a voice singing wonderful songs to herself in her charmed garden amid the tide races, the Lady was in fact a shrewd woman of business. She had noted, on her visits to London, the Londoners, as they grew prosperous, were growing ever fonder of flowers; that not only did the great houses, the hotels, the restaurants require flowers for their dinner tables, but even the clerk pinched his pocket for a bunch to carry home.

One June morning, at the fag-end of a masked ball at Covent Garden, she had spent a couple of hours in the flower-market, wandering in the early daylight from stall to stall as the carts rumbled in and the auction assembled; and the buyers and sellers had wondered at the businesslike questions this exquisite visitant in Watteau gown and satin shoes put to them concerning prices, freights, discounts, demand and supply.

She learned from them that the market was hungriest in early spring when open-air flowers were few or none. She recalled the sweet narcissus that, home in the Islands, bloomed in late February and early March; not only the common Hly, but tazzetas—"Island Whites" or "Holy-vales"—beneath the apple trees at Holy Vale Farm on St. Lides's; "Grand Monarques" within the tumble-down walls of the Fort on Garrison Hill; "Island Whites" again, intermixed with "Soldiors" (Soleils d'or), in the meadow below her own Abbey House on Inniscaw. . . . On her return to the Islands she had dropped a hint to Farmer Banford of Holy Vale that here, maybe, was a trade worth starting.

"What!" said he. "In they old things?"

"Ah," she replied, "because flowers are beautiful you think it womanish even to consider them!"

"Beauty doesn't pay," Farmer Banford shook his head.

"You are wrong, my friend," she assured him, with one of her puzzling smiles. "And, what is more, many things that don't pay are well worth paying for. I will leave this address with you, at any rate, and you can think it over."

Next spring, early one fine February morning, as the small mail-packet "Lady of the Isles" was getting up steam for her return passage to the Main, Farmer Banford came along the quayside at Garland Town (harbor of St. Lide's) with a huge bandbox of cardboard under his arm.

"Hullo, Farmer!" hailed Captain Frank, the skipper. "Bound across for England hey?"

The farmer grinned.

"Looks like the kind o' trunk I'd be takin', don't it?"

"What's inside?"

"Woman's notions. If you must know, my old missus have a-taken a bee in her cap, and I'm sendin' it off to Lunnon for the best advice."

So Mrs. Banford's cap-box travelled up to London, packed with three dozen bunches of "Holy-vales," and addressed—

To
Mr. Shellabear
Fruit and Flower Merchant
Covent Garden
London
With speed England

We shall describe, as well as we may, what prosperity dawned for the Islands from the moment when Mr. Shellabear in Covent Garden lifted the lid of that fateful box. As the farmer's luck spread with his story, and the whole archipelago turned to bulb-growing, all praised the Mistress, her woman's wit and her foresight.—"News From the Duchy," by A. T. Quiller Couch.

A Silvery Radiance

Gleaming in silver are the hills,
Blazing in silver is the sea,
And a silvery radiance spills
Where the moon drives royally.
—James Stephens

Severity of Life in the Colonies

The story of the severe life of America's forefathers in New England is interestingly told by John Bach McMasters in his history of the people of the United States:

". . . On the stalls on a market-day we would miss, again, many of the fruits and vegetables now considered not as luxuries but as essentials. The tomato was not only uncultivated but almost unknown. Apples and pears were to be had in abundance, but none of those exquisite varieties, the result of long and assiduous nursing, grafting, and transplanting, which are now to be had of every green-grocer. The raspberries and strawberries were such as grew wild on the hills, and the best of them could bear comparison neither in flavor nor in size with the poorest that are often to be seen at county fairs. Oranges and bananas were the luxury of the rich, and were, with all the tropical fruits, rarely seen; for few packets could then make the voyage from the West Indies under several weeks. Since that day our dinner-tables have been enriched by the cauliflower and the egg-plant. No great companies existed as yet for the distribution of ice. This article, since come to be regarded as much a necessity of life as meat and bread, and which, in ten thousand ways, administers to our comfort, was almost, if not quite, unused. The coolest water the tavern could afford came from the town pump. The butter was kept in the dampest and coolest nook of the cellar, or hung in pails down the well.

"With the exception of such vegetables and fruits as grew among the rose-bushes and tulip-beds of their gardens, the citizens of Boston depended for their daily food on the produce of the farms without the town. We should indeed be much mistaken if we pictured to ourselves the farms such as Warren and Webster were reared upon, as the pleasant places we know so well. The lands were ill-fenced, the barns were small and mean, nor could there be seen in the barn-yard, or under the cow-shed, one of those implements of agriculture with which American ingenuity has revolutionized a great branch of human labor, has cheapened food, and brought millions of acres into a high state of cultivation. The first thrashing-machine was not invented till 1786; the cast-iron wheeled plough, the drill, the potato-digger, the reaper and binder, the hay-raker, the corn-cutter, are not fifty years old. The Massachusetts farmer who witnessed the revolution ploughed his land with the wooden bull-plough, sowed his grain broadcast, and, when it was ripe, cut it with a scythe, and thrashed it on his barn-floor with a flail. His house was without paint; his floors were without carpet. When darkness came on his light was derived from a few candles of home manufacture. The place of furnaces and stoves was supplied by huge cavernous fireplaces which took up one side of the room, and, sending half the smoke into the apartment, sent half the heat up the chimney. His food was of the simplest kind, was served in the coarsest of dishes, and eaten with the coarsest of implements. Beef and pork, salt fish, dried apples and vegetables, made up the daily fare from one year's end to another. Josiah Quincy has left us a pleasing picture of such a home. There was then little, or indeed no communication with the South; and the bread, he tells us, was, therefore, of rye or Indian meal and not always well baked. The minister alone had white bread. . . . Of this simple fare we may, perhaps, with justice, recognize some trace in the world-famous brown bread and baked beans which, on a Sunday morning, are now to be found on half the breakfast-tables of New England.

"If the food of such a man was plain, so were his clothes. Indeed, his wardrobe would, by his descendants, be thought scanty in the extreme. For meeting on a Sabbath and state occasions during the week he had a suit of broadcloth or corduroy which lasted him a lifetime, and was at length bequeathed, little the worse for wear, with his cattle and his farm, to his son. The suit in which his neighbors commonly saw him, the suit in which he followed the plough, tended the cattle, and dozed in the chimney corner while Abigail or Comfort read to him from Edwards's sermons, was of homespun or linsey-woolsey. The entire sum annually laid out, in those days, by a New England farmer on clothes for himself, his wife, and his eleven or thirteen children, was ridiculously small; nor is it too much to say that many a well-to-do father of to-day, with a less numerous family, expends each year on coats and frocks and finery a sum sufficient, one hundred years since, to have defrayed the public expenses of a flourishing village, school-master, constable, and highways included."

In the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"On the Oise," from the painting by Daubigny

Daubigny's Studio on the Oise

He exhibited in 1859 his "Beach at Villerville" and the "Banks of the Oise." The great success of the latter led him to think of repeating such subjects. He had always been in love with the river-scenes of his boyhood, and he finally decided to build a home at Auvers, on the Oise, that he might be constantly near the scenes with which he was in sympathy. No more charming country for the painter can be found in France than in this vicinity. The river Oise flows by the village close at hand. The banks in many places are lined with willows, above which tower luxuriant poplars. Green meadows stretch far away, and are terminated by low cliffs or gently rolling uplands. At intervals along the bank are often seen groups of washer-women whose laughter and gossip mingle with the sound of the bat plied with energy on the linen.

To facilitate sketching along the wet banks of the river, Daubigny devised a boat which should serve as a house and a studio in one. The result was the curious craft afterward christened the Botin. It was about thirty feet long, flat like a skiff, and, drawing little water, could be easily navigated by oars or sails. In this boat Daubigny moved from place to place, sketching at will. Sometimes he drifted at the mercy of wind or current, making rapid notes of passing effects; or again, moored to the banks, he would paint with care some lovely stretch of river with busy figures in the foreground and a stretch of distant hills beyond. He was a very rapid workman, laying in with quick, nervous strokes of the brush or palette-knife the masses of the picture. The number of sketches which he brought back after a few days' journey was surprising, and many of the smaller pictures which are to-day found in various collections are the result of a few hours' work, and were rarely touched the second time.

From this boat were painted most of the river-scenes for which he has become so justly famous. With his son Karl, or some of his pupils, he made numerous excursions on the Seine, the Marne, the Oise, and many tributary streams. Living, as he did, a simple life, cooking his own meals and acting in the capacity of captain, cook, artist, and master, he was familiarly called by his friends "Captain Daubigny." His kind and hearty greeting to all made him everywhere welcome. The children hailed with delight the strange craft with its genial occupants, and when it became necessary to shift the moorings their highest delight was to harness themselves to the tow-rope, and assist in navigating the wonderful craft where lived their bon capitaine.

From this floating studio Daubigny worked in close touch with nature and directly from the model. The dweller ashore is usually up too late to see the rising mist which the sun so quickly dissipates; but from the Botin the last of the evening glow and the earliest flush of dawn were watched and recorded. It is not surprising that the painters who go for a few weeks or a month to a strange country fail to render that subtle charm which is the essence and the soul of every landscape. Only to the persistent lover and close companion does nature reveal her beauty, only to one who no longer looks upon her as a stranger does she yield the secret of her charm. Yet Daubigny was capable of more than a study from nature giving the mere facts before him. He had a deep sentiment and feeling about nature which he evinced in almost every work or sketch that he painted. In one sense he was a true Impressionist, one who possessed a sufficient knowledge of nature, and a sufficient strength of memory, to record the most fleeting effects with great force and veracity.—D. W. Tryon, "Modern French Masters," edited by John C. Van Dyke.

Morn and Dawn

In his "Park Street Papers" Bliss Perry relates an incident of 1858 when F. H. Underwood was acting as assistant to James Russell Lowell as editor of The Atlantic Monthly. He writes:

"When Underwood asked T. B. Aldrich to alter his 'Blue Bell' rhymes, at Lowell's request, the younger poet refused, and withdrew the verses. The scrap-book reveals the fact that it was Lowell himself who had desired the alteration, and who was now wondering what had become of the poem. But the Atlantic never saw it again; although Aldrich ultimately adopted the editorial suggestion.

"My dear Underwood,—You will remember that I asked you to send the 'Blue Bells' to Mr. Aldrich for an alteration in one of the stanzas. When that is made it shall go in. I think you have it.

"I am going to make a goal-delivery of verse in the next number.

"Yrs. ever,
"J. R. L.

"The following is Aldrich's answer to Underwood:

"Home Journal Office, May 25, 1858.

"Dear Sir,—I have been trying for the last hour to alter the 'Blue Bell' verses. 'Mute worshiper of Christ' is simply bad; but 'dawning' and 'morning' form a perfect rhyme when we remember the 'fancies' and 'pansies' of the old poets. It has taken you some time to find out that such rhymes are inadmissible; but you seem to have good authority in the following pasquinade, which I clip from the 'Boston Post' of May 24:—

"Poet. I'm sure I have an ear!
"Editor. No doubt!—I've known a poet with a pair,
And very long ones—who was not aware
That 'morn' and 'dawn' have not the proper chime,
By a long shot, to make a decent rhyme.

"As I cannot make the changes you require, I shall, of course, retain my verses.

"Yours, etc.,
"T. B. Aldrich."

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1921

EDITORIALS

Pagett and Prohibition

EVERYBODY knows the gentleman who goes, as it were, to another country for a week-end, and comes home to write a book. Sometimes the inspiring motive is, of course, merely vanity. Sometimes, this in the case of the popular novelist, it is that, in the unique language of the film scenario, he aims to make money. But occasionally, it appears, there are gentlemen who do it for purely altruistic reasons; and two of these gentlemen have just returned to England from the United States, where, it seems, they have been aiming at obtaining some idea of the advantages or disadvantages of prohibition, if the attempt should be made to impose it on Great Britain.

The gentlemen in question are members of the Labor Party, and the Labor Party in Great Britain is by no means what is known as "strong" on prohibition. Perhaps it is for this reason that they have produced a report which is entirely colorless, or it may be that when they reached America they found the United States larger than they anticipated, and the problem considerably more complex than they had imagined. Pagett, M. P., is not the only hero who has gone into an investigation with a greater confidence than he has returned from it. The worst of the present investigation is that it gets precisely nowhere. The investigators have avoided facts, they have eschewed evidence, they seem to have been satisfied with impressions. But impressions picked up during a hurried visit to a strange country are entirely valueless. The really interesting thing is that there are still people prepared to indulge in such efforts, as there are apparently people who read their effusions.

Nevertheless, the visit of the two Labor members is an indication of the fact that, in spite of all the ridicule which can be cast upon prohibition, and all the nonsense that can be talked about it, there is a distinct fear in the minds of the supporters of free drink in other countries that the experiment in the United States has been so successful as to make the safety of the drink interests elsewhere peculiarly unstable. Perhaps it is partly for this reason that the forlorn hope of an attack on prohibition in the States is so industriously kept up, and that periodically some tremendous effort is made to destroy the Volstead Act. These efforts are always eventually overcome, as witness the fate of the belated decision of Mr. Palmer to permit the brewing of beer, as almost the last act of his régime as Attorney-General. For a moment it seemed as if a way had been found to let alcohol through the prohibition dykes, but the repairs were made so quickly in Congress, when Congress was faced with the facts, that, as is always the case, the attempt recoiled on the heads of the wreckers.

At the same time, it is very curious how hard men will fight for their appetites. If only they could be induced to show half the animation in doing battle for their virtues, much of the evil that is in the world would not be worth a week's purchase. That is what the Founder of the Christian religion meant when he declared that the children of this world were in their generation wiser than the children of light. The supporters of prohibition, for example, seem to have concluded that when the Act went on to the statute book there would be an end of the matter, and that its opponents would yield to the inevitable. Instead of that being the case, the opponents are tireless in their opposition, while the supporters manifest supineness itself. This does not mean that they are not intensely interested in the fate of the amendment to the Constitution, and that if it were really in danger they would not arise and make an end of the threateners, but they do not seem to be able to realize the unscrupulousness of the war in which the enemy has engaged, and they seem to look upon the bootlegger rather as a man animated by a criminal tendency than as the agent of a very powerful organization.

This tendency is very curiously brought out in the bill which Mr. John Philip Hill, a representative in Congress for the State of Maryland, has just introduced in the House of Representatives. There is nothing new about Mr. Hill's method, indeed he may be said to have introduced all the arguments which have grown hoary in the service of the liquor interests. Should Congress be willing to pass this bill, Mr. Hill assures it that it would "allay the present unrest, stop the widespread violation of the prohibition law, and also produce millions of dollars annually of much needed revenue." There is not one of these promises which has not been made a hundred times before. But the unrest is entirely amongst those who desire inordinately to drink, just as the unrest caused by the police system exists generally amongst those who have lost their sense of the distinction between mine and thine. No doubt if you withdrew the laws for the protection of property you would stop the unrest which animates the criminal population. But this is the sort of thing Mr. Hill apparently has in mind, when he goes on to say that his bill would prevent violations of the prohibition law. You can always prevent violations of any law by repealing your law or by nullifying it in a roundabout way. The curious thing is that the gentlemen who desire to protect drink are the only people who ever advance the breach of law as a reason for the repeal of the law. Nobody ever heard that the charges in a police court were heralded as a reason for repealing the laws for the safety of society. It is only when it comes to a matter of conscience for the sake of drink that the oppression of conscience becomes so particularly oppressive.

Finally Mr. Hill proposes the usual form of bribery. If only the House will pass his bill, millions of dollars will be provided in the way of extra revenue. There is only one thing that Mr. Hill does not explain, and that is how many millions of dollars extra will be required to be spent on the police force, the prisons, the reformatories, and the insane asylums. Everybody knows that it is the criminal population recruited through drink which is the chief patron of all these institutions. It is the indiscretion of the financiers of the drink interests, that they altogether forget to set forth the debits of their account as well as the credits. With the final fact that the bill, even if passed, would be totally illegal, Mr. Hill does not apparently grapple. He has a way round the difficulty which is certainly ingenious, but that is all that can be said about it. Unfortunately, ingenuity is a species of argument wasted before the United States Supreme Court, and even if Mr. Hill should get his bill through Congress, of which there is not the slightest chance, he would still have to run the gantlet of that court. But the truth is that though there are a good many members of Congress who are willing, for one reason or another, to play with the subject, they show a strong disinclination to vote for it when the opportunity is offered to them, and if they particularly wish to be returned again by their constituencies, this disinclination indicates a supreme common sense. It is almost a pity, however, that Mr. Hill's bill was not introduced into Congress while the two Labor gentlemen from England were still in America. They would have found in it, no doubt, a very valuable impression to carry home as an indication of American feeling on the prohibition question.

Viscount Kano's Views

THE statement made by Viscount Kano of the Yokohama Specie Bank in London, recently, to a representative of this paper, in regard to the question of disarmament, was particularly interesting and significant. For Viscount Kano not only expressed himself in favor of the limitation of armament as outlined by Mr. Hughes at Washington, but insisted that, in his opinion, there would be no foundation for permanent peace until all nations agreed, not only to total disarmament, but also to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the pact. Now, although it is necessary to receive all such sweeping statements with some reserve, nevertheless it must be clear, to anyone who has studied the question, that there are vast numbers of people in Japan who are very much in sympathy with the views that Viscount Kano expressed. In estimating the true position of Japan, the fact must never be lost sight of that the majority of the Japanese people are, as far as politics are concerned, almost inarticulate. The Japanese Government, although outwardly on a constitutional basis, is in reality absolutely autocratic.

The reason for this is not far to seek. It is found in the fact that the Japanese Constitution is modeled, from first to last, on that of Germany. Some thirty years ago, when Japan was seeking to secure a constitution and so to bring herself, in another respect, into line with the West, she sent a delegation of inquiry throughout the world. This delegation was charged with the task of examining the constitutions of many different countries, not with a view to evolving a new constitution for Japan, but for the purpose of copying, in Japan's favorite style, that constitution which seemed most effective. Japan found in Germany just what she was looking for. Her delegates, who visited London before going to Berlin, were in despair when confronted with the unwritten constitution of Great Britain. In Germany they found a constitution written out to the dotting of the last "i" and the crossing of the last "t," and they accepted it just as it was. The fruits of this decision have been in evidence ever since. Today, as Viscount Kano quite justly pointed out, the militarist party, which has been in the ascendant in Japan ever since the war with China, is the real governing power in the country. Yet it represents a very small minority. Indeed, it is doubtful if it represents more than 5,000,000 of the 55,000,000 inhabitants of the main island.

Now this condition is brought about by the limited nature of the franchise. Only those persons paying at least three yen a year direct tax to the government are entitled to vote, and in a country like Japan, where wages are low, such a franchise successfully excludes some nine-tenths of the people from any participation in the government of their country. These facts are, of course, beyond dispute, and their significance in the present crisis must not be overlooked.

Amongst other interesting matters related to the representative of this paper by Viscount Kano was the story of a political tour in favor of disarmament recently conducted throughout Japan by Yuhrio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice. Mr. Ozaki resorted to the expedient, hitherto unknown in Japan, of charging admission to his meetings. In spite of this, his halls were crowded to overflowing on almost every occasion, and a vote conducted by means of post cards resulted in 90 per cent majority in favor of disarmament. If these statements are correct as related, then, sooner or later, such a body of public opinion cannot fail to make itself felt. It must not be forgotten, however, that through many centuries the Japanese people have been trained to render implicit obedience to authority, and that they are only just beginning to display any disposition to break with the past in this respect. How long it will take for the views of the people really to begin to sway the ruling classes it is impossible to say, but the situation today is perhaps more hopeful in this regard than at any previous time in the history of the country.

The President's Labor Policy

NO PORTION of President Harding's message to Congress has been read and studied with greater interest, it is safe to say, than that dealing with the subject of arbitration in industrial disputes. Without previously indicating his purpose, the President proceeded to deal with that subject fearlessly and comprehensively. As might have been supposed, his conclusion that arbitral courts, judicial or quasi-judicial in authority and jurisdiction, should be established for the adjustment of differences between Capital and Labor, called forth a quick and vigorous protest from the chief spokesman for Labor in the United States, Mr. Samuel Gompers. Labor insists that it should not be deprived of its chief weapon of offense and defense, the strike, though proclaiming its unwillingness to advise its use except as a last resort. President Harding would substitute as the last resort a court of compulsory arbitration, into which may be haled, as necessity or the public good may require, both Capital and Labor, there to meet upon terms of absolute equality, their separate causes to be submitted without prejudice. It required but a step, as Mr. Harding makes it plain, from a consideration of the work of the Armament Conference to a point where he was able to gain a clear view of an intimate and important domestic problem of vital interest in these times when sane and effective reconstructive means are being sought out, and when the interruption of any vital producing industry should be avoided. He saw, as he has attempted to make it easy for all to see, the possibility, if the great nations of the world, with their traditional jealousies, their heretofore unsatisfied commercial and territorial greed, their hatreds and their fears, could find a basis of equitable agreement, that in industry a means of adjustment could and should be provided.

It cannot reasonably be insisted, as has been claimed by Mr. Gompers, that the proposal of President Harding, which may be admitted to contemplate a system of compulsory arbitration, would result in arbitrarily fixing the wages of the workers. It might as reasonably be claimed that by the same process and by the same finding and decree, the arbitral courts would fix the return to which the employing industry should be entitled. It is not contemplated, so far as has been revealed, that the right of the individual or the members of labor unions to quit their employment whenever they see fit shall be denied or abridged. President Harding makes it clear that workers have the undisputed right to organize, just as Capital has that right. But the President points to the fact that laws have been enacted which are designed to make it impossible for organizations of employers, representing Capital, to impose undue exactions upon the public. He deems it equally desirable that ways be found to prevent labor organizations from exacting unfair terms of employment or from subjecting the public to actual distress in order to enforce their terms.

"In an industrial society such as ours," the President observes, "the strike, the lockout and the boycott are as much out of place and as disastrous in their results as is war or armed revolution in the domain of politics." It would not be easy to disprove so simple and so convincing a statement. There will be a determined effort to disprove it, as has been evident, and there will be advanced the warning that any attempt on the part of the government to fix, even by so indirect a method, the wage of the workers, is a dangerous step in the direction of socialism and government paternalism. But all these warnings, if analyzed, will probably be found to reflect, not the apprehension of socialism or paternalism, but a more or less selfish desire, on the part of those who lead the armies of organized workers, to continue that leadership indefinitely. Those leaders have no need to insist that they deplore the use of the strike as an industrial weapon. This is admitted by every one. But it is useless for them to claim that they do not hope to retain the power to use the strike as a threat to compel the granting of their demands, be those demands reasonable or unreasonable. They selfishly insist that the policy of disarmament, or the reduction of armament, should not be carried so far as to render ineffective the weapon which has so often recoiled upon its users as disastrously as it has wasted the industries against which it has been trained. And Capital is asked to share in the sacrifice. While Labor scraps its strike weapons, Capital follows suit by sending the lockout to the discard. In no other way can the allies in industry get close together around the council table.

Concerning Two Singers

FEODOR CHALIAPIN, the Russian baritone, who is finishing a tour of western Europe and the United States, and Titta Ruffo, the Italian baritone, who sings this season as a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, are among those extraordinary figures that make necessary new definitions of art; or, rather, that compel a change of wording and a shift of emphasis in the old definitions. Both men are great in physical size, in power of voice, and in ability to command applause. And yet neither, from the standpoint of traditional and accepted vocal technique, can be called anything like a perfect singer. They are, indeed, more remarkable for what they do than for how they do it, more to be praised for their message than for their manner.

If the fundamental thing in art is expression, then these two men can be called artists without dispute; since they are expressive always to a flamboyant and often to a sensational degree. They go even further. They carry expression, at certain moments in their song recitals and at chosen crises in their opera-character portrayals, to a point of something like violence. So that the Russian who has won renown in personating the Tzar in Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," and the Italian who has got his name intimately associated with that of the principal character in Thomas' "Hamlet," differ from other singers chiefly in the matter of proportion. They approach, one might almost say attack, the public directly, and they more or less ignore that ingredient of expression known as style; whereas others take a persuasive attitude toward their hearers, and make beauty of tone and elegance of phrasing essential elements of their communication.

As to the quality of the message which Chaliapin takes with him about the world, and the message likewise which Ruffo bears to all points of the compass, it can be described as markedly national, not to speak in too narrow a meaning of that word; and as persistently racial, not to speak in too broad a meaning of that. More accurately, perhaps, it is a historical and sociological quality; but in any event it is purely Russian or Italian, according to the man concerned. To listeners in London and in New York, the concerts of these performers are books of travel, commenting on the civilization of Moscow and Petrograd in the one case and on that of Rome, Florence, and Venice in the other.

Many singers, as a result of contact with men and women of all countries and kindreds, lose their attachment for their native soil and claim citizenship nowhere, really, except in the international community of music. But the two baritones of large stature, large voice, and large popular acclaim have remained what they were at the beginning, a Russian and an Italian. Neither has been drawn away from his own language. Neither has ever thought of putting anything into his interpretations but sentiments of his own land and his own people. Does Chaliapin sing one of the ballads of his repertory that give scope for his tragic and awe-inspiring tones? Or does Ruffo sing one of the arias that keep him sounding his high and brilliant tones? One feels that the Russian is telling the same story as the builders of the Kremlin, and the Italian the same as the architect of the Palazzo Vecchio.

On Chaliapin's first appearing in France, fourteen years ago, giving concerts, a critic made much of his being a man of the blond type, tempting his readers to fancy that interpretation was somehow related to complexion. And if the Chaliapin and Ruffo story be considered on that fantastic ground, the whole thing is a question of a light-haired and a dark-haired hero of song. So considered, though, it develops certain contradictions. For both men in their choice of program materials show themselves to be humorists. But the man of cheerful northern mien selects ironical pieces and presents them with an accent of the utmost sarcasm; while the man of somber southern aspect picks out gay tunes and adds to their innate brightness a geniality of his own.

The very critic who was impressed by the fairness of Chaliapin's countenance, when he saw him in recital, forgot all about it when he saw him afterward in opera. "The way," he then wrote, "that Chaliapin on the stage sinks his identity, and is no longer himself, is admirable. The performer disappears in the personage." Opera, nobody should forget, is what has made both Chaliapin and Ruffo famous. So that when Chaliapin, as the title character in Boito's "Mefistofele," dashes to the ground and shatters the globe representing the earth, and shouts his mocking words, "Behold the world!" or when Ruffo, as Tonio in the prologue to "Pagliacci," beseechingly utters from before the curtain his "Ladies and gentlemen!" the people in the audience may think of a good many things, but probably last of all what tint of skin lies under the singer's makeup.

Editorial Notes

AMERICA'S friends from overseas are not by any means niggardly in their praise of President Harding and Secretary Hughes for the splendid part which these two American representatives have played in getting the Washington Conference well started. Still, perhaps it is now time for all hands to realize that praise for past achievements is likely to count less than some other things toward making the ensuing achievements worth while. In fact, praise can sometimes clog the wheels of progress, instead of oiling them. The successful opening of the Conference is not to be gainsaid, but there can be little praise for the closing of it if it closes without the passing of some sort of international self-denying ordinance that will mean real freedom for China.

IT HAS long been generally understood in the musical world that violins of real quality could be made only by a handful of patriarchs, the most noted of whom was Antonio Stradivarius of Cremona, who plied his trade in the seventeenth century. The consequence is that these choice instruments are very scarce, very high-priced and rarely heard in public. But now come advices from Paris that an audience at the Conservatoire, being requested to vote on the respective merits of a Stradivarius and some violins of modern make, as played before them in the dark, showed a considerable preference for the latter. Of course there is no reason why moderns should not break in upon the legend of the patriarchs if they are willing to devote as much patience and interest to the subject as did their forbears. The only type of violin maker who naturally could not compete would be the devotee of efficiency whose interest centered rather upon the number of instruments turned out than upon the perfection of each.

EVIDENTLY the new union government of Central America is not yet in full working order. That a revolution could be staged in Guatemala along opera bouffe lines, with the chief of the state ousted in the "good old style" and a prisoner of the revolutionists, shows that the idea of one for all and all for one, as Dumas' Musketeers would say, has not yet fully "caught on." When the government of the Republic of Central America has repressed the revolt it may well apply a little moral suasion. Apparently the treaty is not yet a treaty to Guatemala; for until all the signatories to it recognize the need of sinking their nationalist differences and internal dissensions, the federation will prove to be incomplete.

"LET us keep undimmed our love for learning, for hard work, for discipline and order, and for friendly cooperation." Thus youth speaks to youth—thus the Prince of Wales to the members of Bombay University, and what youth wants it will probably have. To the youth of India the Prince confessed that in his journeys through the Empire his special wish was to meet and mingle with the youth of each country, to understand their point of view, to know their aspirations, and to let them have some insight into the ideals which he himself holds dear. And since the future is to the young, the Prince of Wales is doubtless building even more solidly than he knows.

MISS CONSTANCE WILLIAMS and Lord Ullswater, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, are of the same opinion on a matter about which they are both experts. Miss Williams, an experienced speaker, declares that one of the faults of women speakers is their "long-windedness." Lord Ullswater, after his many years' experience, has evidently come to the same conclusion with regard to speakers generally, though, his experience having been won in the House of Commons, he addresses himself not to women but to "young speakers." His advice may well be regarded as short, sharp, and decisive. He says: "Stand up—speak up—shut up."